

BRITISH PARTIES
UNITE FOR AID
OF UNEMPLOYEDMobilization of Good Will
Under Way—Shift of
Workers NecessaryONE-INDUSTRY AREAS
FORM CHIEF PROBLEMShutdowns Mean Idleness for
Entire Household—Term
Dole Is a Misnomer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There are hopeful as well as somber aspects in the unemployment situation in Britain. What then is the problem involved? "Every one of us," said James H. Thomas, former Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, who has been entrusted by the Labor Government with the endeavor to solve it, "knows something about working-class homes, and we know that if the father is working in one industry, the son in another, and the daughter in another, even when one is doing badly, there is always something coming into the house."

Two Sides of Unemployed

How many folk are in the condition he describes? To answer this it is necessary to give some statistics. Two sets of unemployed are concerned.

The first comprises men and women registered as unemployed, most of whom are drawing allowances from the State Insurance Fund, often incorrectly labeled the "dole."

During the last nine years there have been only two periods of a few months on each occasion, namely, in 1926 and 1927, when the total of the registered unemployed has been less than 1,000,000. They belong to a body of about 12,000,000 persons—mostly industrial manual workers—who are required by law to subscribe, so long as they are in receipt of wages, to a fund managed by the State which is designed to provide for them during any period they may be out of work.

Roughly, one-third of this fund is supplied by the insured persons themselves, something more than one-third by their employers, and rather less than one-third by the general taxpayer.

The million persons here referred to are by no means in one category of unemployment. Less than 10 per cent of them are more or less permanently out of work. Of the other 90 per cent, many follow seasonal occupations, requiring a certain number of workers at one time than another. Examples of this are to be found in the building trade, the clothing industries, and the docks.

Relief Work Outlined

There is thus a very large fluctuating element. The same people are not being involved all the time. In recent years the total number of separate individuals who have experienced unemployment in the course of a whole year has been about 4,000,000.

The greater source of unemployment to which Mr. Thomas refers is to be found among those who are mobilized in stated districts. Here there are large groups, in the case of the coal mine workers amounting in some localities to thousands of persons, who have little or no prospect of reabsorption into the industry that has hitherto supported them.

The second set of unemployed that has to be considered includes persons in receipt of what is known as "poor law" relief. This relief is purely eleemosynary and is distributed by locally elected bodies, which are also responsible for imposing taxation in each rural or urban area to provide the necessary funds.

Most of the recipients of "poor law" relief are unemployable owing to reasons of age or disability. About 40 per cent are children under 16. Latest available statistics show that 1,102,000 persons are included in this category, of whom only 109,000 are ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation. The great majority of them must therefore be regarded as permanently out of consideration as applicants for work.

Differences Set Aside

The main problem is that of transplanting workers in centers where industries have been shut down to other areas, whether in Britain or overseas, where work is available.

Subsidies to this endeavor is the task upon which Mr. Thomas has also entered, with all the resources of the Government behind him, of stimulating industry generally so as to increase the amount of employment available for those in need, for, as he has rightly declared, "the great mass of our people do desire and do want work."

His only limitation is the consideration of how much the already heavily burdened taxpayers can afford. He is being helped wholeheartedly, not only by members of the Labor Party, to which he himself belongs, but also by Conservatives and Liberals, who are showing themselves prepared to set aside political differences in a common endeavor to relieve the wants of fellow men and women.

"I am not unimpressed," Mr. Thomas said, in acknowledging this help, "that in all parties and in the country generally this problem is one which our people desire to see solved, and that there is good will in regard to tackling it. My problem and the problem of my colleagues is to see how we can mobilize this good will."

Soviet Aviator Attempts
New York Flight Again

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW—SHESTAKOV, Russian aviator who crashed near Chita, Siberia, on an attempted Moscow to New York flight, left here at 3 a. m. (8 p. m. eastern standard time Aug. 22) on a new attempt to reach the United States by the same route. He planned several stops, the first possibly at Krasnoyarsk, 2,000 miles away. The aviator said his flight was successful if it was proposed to establish in 1931 an airline between Russian and the American west coast as a continuation of the trans-Siberian service.

EUROPE IS HELD
UNABLE TO USE
U. S. PROSPERITYRequires Own Brand, English Economist Tells
Institute of Politics

BY J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The spread and stabilization of American prosperity which the Foster-Catchings economists are propounding before the Institute of Politics was declared to be a prosperity from which Europe is attempting to preserve itself.

Almost at the same time, Dr. William T. Foster, coauthor of the "Road to Plenty" and several other equally unorthodox works on economics, was informing the Institute's general conference that President Hoover's far-reaching program for increasing mass consuming power so that mass producing power may function more effectively. Prof. E. T. Gregory of the University of London told the round table on trade problems that the American economic and social ideal of prosperity was not desirable for Europe.

Indeed, the suggestion that the advance in the mass production and mass consumption methods of the United States foreboded similar developments for Europe found Professor Gregory of the opinion that the American industrial technique was not applicable either to European thought or to European conditions.

This dual discussion, separated as to place but related in significance, evoked at least one important agreement. Both Professor Gregory and Dr. Foster stand on the view that the future of American prosperity, far from being the outcome of any strange miracle, is definitely the result of very understandable human conditions.

Dr. Foster and the many who hold with him were convinced that these human conditions which have made Europe prosperous can be controlled to the end that cycles of depression can be overcome and prosperity placed on an even keel of progress. Professor Gregory, while not suggesting that American mass production and mass consumption is unsound and undesirable from the viewpoint of the United States, was convinced that this technique is not susceptible to European development and would not be desirable, even if applicable.

Europe's possession of a large population in a relatively small territory and its burden of complex and competing national tariffs are two factors which Professor Gregory believed made it industrially impossible for Europe to adopt the American system, even if it is desired. And there was the third factor which he considered especially important: namely, the ingrained distaste which he believed the European had for the American system.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Swoosh of Scythe and Rasp of Stone
Still Sweet Music to Ozark Cradler

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OZARK REGION, Ark.—Despite new roads, the advent of the tourist and the hum of airplanes in the Ozark hills, there remains a touch of the primitive in the familiar figure of the reaper with his cradle. From dawn to twilight the whine of his whetstone against the steel rings across the stubble and probably will continue to sound in harvest seasons here until some means is found to remove the bowdiers from the fields and to smooth the outcropping rock folds.

Grain harvesters have been tried out in these uplands and found wanting, chiefly because so many of the parts snap off like brittle candy when they strike rocks, of which there are many, necessitating expensive repairs. So the man and the scythe continue to be relied upon to gather the harvest.

The mountain people are pleased to relate how some old timer at it has upheld his reputation of years by cradling down 10 acres of oats in a day. Or they tell with pride how some youngster is making the experts at it bend backs a little harder to keep the record.

Good cradlers are not plentiful, and the work is not as easy as it seems to the casual observer. The man either will crash his blade into the rocks or swing at such an angle that he will tear or break the grain rather than cut it. And at mastering the swing and the trick of

TARIFF BREAKS
PARTY PLEDGES,
BORAH DECLARESHouse and Senate Revisions
Both Fail to Help Agriculture, He Argues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To the heavy economic attack launched against the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, has added a vigorous political challenge. In practical value, as far as senatorial votes are concerned, Mr. Borah's mode of attack is likely to prove considerably more productive, particularly as some 33 senators are facing re-election next year and most of them have stiff contests.

Mr. Borah challenges the Hawley-Smoot revisions on the ground that they are an absolute violation of a campaign pledge. He asserts that there is no real difference between the House and Senate bills in so far as they affect agriculture and that if either measure is enacted agriculture will "suffer the same inequality, the same injustice that we were pledged to remedy."

He demands that the Senate reject all nonagricultural items and enact a tariff measure confined to farming commodities only.

Applies Also to Democrats

Coupled with a vigorous opposition program that he will lead on the Senate floor, Mr. Borah's manifesto is a direct political challenge—one that applies to Democrats quite as much as to Republicans, because while the latter made the campaign pledge that he refers to and as the nominal majority are responsible for its failure of fulfillment, nevertheless the Democrats by backing the dissident group within the Republican ranks can defeat the intent of the Republican leaders and force them to make very material concessions along the lines urged by agriculture.

Mr. Borah was most emphatic in his denunciation of the tariff policy of the Republican congressional leaders, so completely at variance with their party's campaign pledge last year and President Hoover's specific recommendations when he convened the special session.

He declared that if they had fulfilled their promises they would have written an emergency tariff measure, applying only to agriculture, as was done in 1921, and that the legislation could have been disposed of in 60 days.

Inequality Admitted
Taking up the House and Senate bills, he said:

"While there have been some changes in the agricultural schedules, some of the proposed changes are ineffective and all of them have been rendered practically ineffective by the increase in industrial rates."

"In other words, the pledge which we made to remedy inequality existing between agriculture and industry has been possibly nullified by the enactment of either one of these bills."

"This inequality is admitted, a campaign was made upon that proposition and if ever a great party stood face to face with the fulfillment of a plain, simple, well-understood, vital pledge, the Republican Party does at this time."

In rounding out their bill so as to rally to it as many groups as possible, the Republican Senators are including a provision giving organized labor the right to be represented in hearings before customs courts.

It is claimed by Labor that many large manufacturing corporations are transferring their plants to cheap labor countries and then through collusion with domestic importers are circumventing the tariff laws. To oppose such practices they demand the right to appear before customs courts. Under the present law only the manufacturer and importer may be represented.

gathering the straws from the fingers, he probably will find it difficult to match the older man who labors with the precision of a well-oiled machine.

The expert cradler is king of the land here during harvest time. The man who can cut a 12-foot swath and cover his 10 acres a day names his own price.

Close behind the cradler come the binders, who gather the cut grain into bundles and bind them with straw. This, too, requires expertness. Following the binders, shockers gather the bundles into small stacks fashioned to shed rain until the threshers come.

With the continuance of cradling in this vicinity also has remained the custom among neighbors of selling the threshed grain by the hundred "binds." A "bind" is one of the bundles into which those who follow cradlers tie the handfuls. The shrewd farmer will examine his binds carefully when buying, as some are larger than others.

There are few threshing machines in the Ozarks, and the practice of treading the grain on the barn floor or whipping it into a box by striking the sheaf across a board remains. One veteran farmer in the Richland Valley annually hangs out this sign: "One-luck oats, \$1; two-luck oats, 75 cents; many-luck oats, \$2." The price is for 100 "binds." The "one-luck" item had been struck across the board once and still retained part of the grain. The "many-luck" oats had not been threshed at all and contained the grain as the sheafs came from the fields.

Zeppelin Heads for Los Angeles
From Tokyo on 5470-Mile FlightTakes Air on Sudden Turn for Better by Weather—Trip
Expected to Take About 100 Hours—Due Early
on Morning of Aug. 27, or Night Before

KASUMIGAU, Japan (AP)—Turning its nose eastward for the first flight of an airship over the Pacific Ocean the Graf Zeppelin left here at 3:13 a. m. (1:13 a. m. eastern standard time) for Los Angeles. Aboard were a crew of 41, including one new member and a passenger list of 19, a total of 60 persons. The new member of the crew was the chief engineer, Karl Beuerle, who came here to supervise arrangements for the Zeppelin's voyage.

In addition to the 18 passengers who arrived here from Friedrichshafen three new passengers were aboard, Lieut. Commander Ryunosuke Kusaka of the Japanese naval general staff; Dofu Shirai, Japanese news agency representative; and Maj. Shinichi Shibata, of the general staff of the army, they reported. Others who left the ship here after the trip from Friedrichshafen.

Ahead of the Graf lay a course of some 5470 miles which Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander, expected to cover in close to 100 hours, a schedule which would bring the Zeppelin to Los Angeles at 2:13 a. m. Pacific time Tuesday (5:13 a. m. eastern standard time).

It was easily possible the Zeppelin would exceed this and arrive at Los Angeles Monday evening.

From Los Angeles Dr. Eckener

COTTON WAGES
REDUCED IN
BRITISH MILLS

Board of Arbitration Announces Decision Favoring Employers

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER—Cotton trade wages are to be reduced, the Board of Arbitration set up by the Ministry of Labor having awarded the employers half of their claim.

On pay day of the week ending Sept. 14 operatives are to be paid 6.42 per cent, or 1s. 3½d. in a pound, less than before the stoppage. The award was announced after the employers and operatives had been given an opportunity, during adjournment of the court, to arrive at a general agreement as to the wage reduction which the court had previously announced it favored.

The parties not being able to agree after three hours' discussion, Justice Rigby Swift, chairman, announced the board's decision to the effect that the cotton trade wages should be reduced. He also made clear that, in the board's opinion, wage reduction is not the industry's only remedy, and expressed the hope that the government committee would be appointed to inquire into the conditions of the cotton trade and that of the whole matter at the earliest possible moment.

When Russia desired to modernize its methods of obtaining peat, it was found that foreign countries also, as a rule, regarded this fuel to a minor place and in Germany, where there is a substantial coke and briquette industry, it was impossible to adapt the methods in use to Russian conditions, because the Russian peat fields are of a different character, containing among other things, a large quantity of stumps. So the Turf Institute came into existence with the double objective of lowering the cost of production and mechanizing it, so as to ease the work of the laborer.

The institute functions through a number of departments, among which the most important are:

Mechanical Aids to Production
1. The construction-experimental department, which designs and makes machines to be used in turf production, studies methods of mechanizing production, transporting turf products and manufacturing such turf products as coke, briquettes, etc.

2. The department of technology, which studies the physical characteristics of peat.

3. The geo-botanical department, which studies the nature of peat deposits, their chemical and physical characteristics and the marshes which are apt to afford places of advantageous exploitation of peat.

4. The chemical laboratory, which examines the composition of peat and its products.

5. The peat workshop, which studies the organization of the industry.

6. The department of publications, which has general supervision over the printed works issued by the institute.

The chief achievement of the institute so far has been the introduction of the hydraulic pressure method of obtaining turf, which greatly reduces the amount of human labor involved. About 30 per cent of the peat is now obtained by this method. One of the familiar complaints of the institute is the disorganization and decentralization of the industry.

SCOTLAND YARD USES RADIO

LONDON—Scotland Yard has been using wireless on patrol wagons here since 1924. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that Scotland Yard officials, eleven patrol motorcycles here are equipped

'GIGANTIC BLUFF'
JAPAN'S VIEW OF
EASTERN CRISISWar Reports Discredited—
Tokyo Declared in Control
of Situation

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

TOKYO—Chinese charges that the Soviet is attempting to start a world revolt through the Manchuria crisis is regarded here as nothing more than Chinese propaganda. One of the most gigantic games of bluff the world has ever seen is now in progress in Northern Manchuria between China and Russia. It is held here. Neither party either desires or intends to fight.

China is much concerned since her original bluff—seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway—has been met by Russia. The Soviet, in making the most of this opportunity, has realized that Japan looms in the offing.

While Japan will not do anything, even if a Russian expeditionary force enters Manchuria, provided it does not penetrate southward from the blin, still Japan wisely and calmly refuses to give this assurance officially.

Nanking is uncertain which way Japan would jump, since Tokyo might think that the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway today would be followed by seizure of the South Manchuria Railway tomorrow. Japan holds control of the situation and conversations between Baron Shidehara, the Russian Ambassador, and the Chinese Minister in Tokyo constitute the real, although unofficial, Chinese-Russian negotiations today.

Japan's decision how to act in the present crisis constitutes a vital factor, and that decision is not expected to be warfare. The best index of future developments is the attitude of the Tokyo Government, which at present is unimpaired and untroubled, despite wild rumors and slight border clashes.

Crowded Chinese Troop

Trains Moving to Front

LONDON (AP)—Rapidly increasing military activity is reported on the Sino-Russian Manchurian frontier.

Important troop movements are in progress, although there was nothing to indicate there had been an actual outbreak of fighting between the rival armies other than minor border clashes.

Chinese sources maintained they had information of an impending Russian advance in strength, with the plan of battle given as advance on Pogranichnaya from two sides, after which Harbin would be taken, with Soviet garrisons advancing down the Sungari River to aid in the fighting.

The Soviet organization was reported to be completed, with Gen. Vassili C. Blucher taking command of the army of the Far East, with his chief subordinate.

A high military council held at Mukden was said to have placed command in the Harbin area in the hands of Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, so-called "strong man" of Manchuria. So grave was the situation considered that it was decided to withhold 20 per cent of salaries of all officials to purchase war materials.

In Moscow the official Tass news agency announced "an outburst of indignation" at continued reports of Chinese raids on Soviet territory and of brutal treatment of Soviet citizens in Manchuria. This was regarded as being a move to prepare home opinion for important developments.

Manchurian railways are crowded with troop trains carrying Chinese soldiers to the front.

Manchuria Seeks Help

SHANGHAI (AP)—Private but seemingly authoritative information from Nanking indicated that the Manchurian authorities viewed with increasing concern the developments of the border tension between Russia and China and had asked Nanking for heavy military reinforcements.

Sixty thousand infantry will, it is said, be sent to reinforce the Manchurian troops in reply to Chang's request.

Cry for Jury Reform in France
Follows New Wave of Acquittals

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The public has been deeply perturbed lately by the succession of acquittals by juries in cases where it seemed that some punishment was obviously merited in order to restrain further crime. The situation has resulted in a demand being put forward that the bill for jury reform, introduced in 1921 and lying since in the files of the Criminal Legislation Committee, reappear before Parliament.

In the expectancy of this, the semi-official Temps has opened its columns to discussion by magistrates, lawyers and citizens of the best ways and means of putting an end to what it describes as the present scandal. Such an opening up of the question is meant to be the prelude to parliamentary debates and an aid to the public in understanding a complex and delicate problem. Just before the war there was a stirring in the same direction, but the hostilities diverted the people's attention and the effort was revived in 1921 by Laurent Bonnevay, then Minister of Justice, with this measure.

The jury must be maintained. On this there is little difference of opinion, but concerning its composition, selection and powers, suggestions

Cabinet Suddenly
Resigns in Chile

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Santiago, Chile
THE Cabinet presented its resignation to President Ibanez, Aug. 22.

Dispatches by way of Buenos Aires, Argentina, a week ago, told of the arrest of four deputies for attacking in debate Pablo Ramirez, Minister of Finance, who recently negotiated agreements between German synthetic nitrate producers and Chilean nitrate companies. It was reported that one of the deputies was to be expelled from Chile and that 15 civilians were also to be deported.

MACDONALD VISIT
TAKEN AS STEP
TO ARMS PARLEYBasis for Agreement on
Naval Reduction Thought
to Have Been Laid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The White House expects a visit from Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, probably accompanied by Ishbel MacDonald, his daughter and official hostess, about the middle of October, presaging a disarmament conference in London a month later.

Mr. MacDonald will come to the United States to discuss naval armaments. His face-to-face talk with President Hoover will almost certainly be followed by an international conference to limit competitive warship construction in the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand peace plan. This conference will include Great Britain, the United States and Japan and may include France and Italy.

Negotiating Since June

Developments in the Anglo-American naval negotiations which began in June with the arrival in London of Sir John Jellicoe, British naval commander-in-chief, and the American Ambassador, blazed on a White House statement, upon information gathered from the State Department and British Embassy and upon inference. It has been taken for granted through the course of the prolonged negotiations that the MacDonald visit would not occur unless the basis were laid for success in a new naval conference.

Announcement that Mr. MacDonald is expected in October according to the Kellogg-Briand peace plan "conversations" have resulted in a workable plan for obtaining naval equality between the two English-speaking countries. The statement at the White House merely said that the British Premier was originally expected to make his visit in the middle of October, and that Mr. Hoover had received no information of any change in that plan.

Grounds for Hopefulness

One of the strongest grounds for hopefulness over the success of the conference now forecast lies in the lessons learned by English and American statesmen in the failure of the earlier Geneva conference. It is thought that the new effort will not be permitted to come to the official stage until every one of the knotty problems confronting it has been fairly well untangled by preliminary informal negotiations.

London is in receipt of the latest note from the American State Department, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, expressed optimism prior to his departure for the week-end.

Three major problems confront the conference: the question of the naval "yardstick," or basis of equivalent tonnage; the question whether by actual reduction of the number of ships; and the international question of the attitude of Japan, France and Italy.

Dawes Reits Agreement
on Naval Disarmament
on Sentiments of Peoples

ELGIN, Scot. (AP)—The ultimate fate of the naval disarmament negotiations rests in the public sentiment.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

BRITISH REJECT
SECOND OFFER
ON REPARATIONSCreditors Defer Crucial
Session to Discuss
Young PlanDELEGATES OF CHIEF
POWERS WILL STAYFour Nations Say Compromise
Scheme Met 75 Per Cent
of Britain's Demands

THE HAGUE (AP)—Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has rejected the new compromise proposals offered by the other four principal creditor powers to the League of Nations, which the British demands for an increased share of German reparations.

Mr. Snowden, after considering verbal proposals presented by Premier Henri Jaspar, of Belgium, and a further detailed offer made later, consulted his colleagues and decided the British representatives to advance on those already rejected.

Even the most determined optimists admitted, after the rejection, that they could see no way in which the conference could overcome the difficulties. It is expected the sessions will end at the beginning of next week in a full session that will enable the delegations to state fully their positions.

Despite the rejection of the latest four-power offer by Mr. Snowden, the French delegation declared that compromise efforts were continuing.

Full Session Postponed

It was announced France, Italy and Belgium have agreed to accept any understanding on the question of deliveries in kind on reparations that the Germans and British can reach.

The full session of the conference, Aug. 24, which had been expected to be the last, has been postponed. Aristide Briand, Premier of France, Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister of Germany, all of whom had counted on leaving The Hague after the next meeting, are understood to be making arrangements to prolong their stay here into the middle of next week.

The balance over the Young plan payment schedule that the Dawes plan has produced since April was discussed before the second offer was made to Mr. Snowden.

It was understood the whole of this balance had been earmarked for the benefit of the smaller creditors. The British had hoped the Reich would be making arrangements to prolong their stay here into the middle of next week.

The balance over the Young plan payment schedule that the Dawes plan has produced since April was discussed before the second offer was made to Mr. Snowden. It was understood the whole of this balance had been earmarked for the benefit of the smaller creditors. The British had hoped the Reich would be making arrangements to prolong their stay here into the middle of next week.

It was said the Germans, while willing to contribute something to appease Britain, would not go as far as had been asked, the creditor nations had hoped that the Reich would acquire in transferring still more payments from the conditional to the unconditional accounts.

The new offer of Italy, Belgium, Japan and France, by the estimate of those nations, would give Great Britain 75 per cent of the 48,000,000 gold marks (about \$125,000,000) annually in excess of the Young plan allotment asked by her. The offer in the first instance was calculated by them to represent 50 per cent of the British demand—but Great Britain never credited it with being more than 20 per cent. There were indications a similar situation would arise, Aug. 23.

British Insist on Spa Terms

It has been Great Britain's claim that her stand is not subject to compromise, that it represents a major premise upon which all the reparations negotiations have been based, that is, that there was to be no alteration of the percentages for division of German reparations agreed upon at the Spa conference, and that she should collect as much from Germany as was necessary to meet payments to America.

There were other phases to British objections to the Young plan which, it was understood, the other creditor nations have made little effort to meet, finding that phase important. The British claim for more money sufficient to tax their capacity to give. Principal among these were the objections to further payments in kind, division of the unconditional annuities among the creditor nations, and, it was understood, a disinclination to accept the proposed international bank.

Creditors Call on Reich
Again to Help Meet British
Demands Under Young Plan

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—A critical period in the reparations conference here is being reached, Aug. 23. If, as stated by four of the chief creditor powers, the offer now comes to 75 per cent of the British claims, and something more can be obtained by persuading Germany to contribute to the pool, a basis for discussion may be reached. For Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, can hardly fail to yield some points on his side, although he is holding out stiffly for his full demands. Meanwhile, representatives of the four powers that

met with the German delegates, say they can go no further. Italy protesting particularly she has made a considerable sacrifice.

Hence they are holding out the hat to the Germans to have the Reich viceroy to share surplus profits arising out of the overlapping of the Dawes and Young plans. They also hope to persuade the Germans to pay rather more the first 10 years of the plan. The German delegates protest that their country cannot in any event pay more reparations than the first 10 years of the Young plan. Dr. Stresemann is reported to have said it is absurd of Germany's creditors to quarrel about the first 10 years of the plan. Germany is offering to pay 1,700,000,000 marks in the next financial year.

Of considerable interest to American financial circles is a memorandum published by the British delegation on the international languages as proposed in the Young plan. The memorandum makes clear that the British Government is favorable toward establishment of the bank and the part which it is to play in the reparations scheme and European finance. But the question of the bank's gold reserves and its control of credits must, according to its terms, and the international bank must be prepared to co-operate closely with the central banks of various countries as regards such matters. The problem of the bank has not been considered by the conference.

British Mills Seek to Promote Safety

BLACKBURN, Eng.—Trade conferences in connection with both the spinning and weaving sections of the cotton trade, held under chairmanship of the Manchester superintendent inspectors of factories, have just issued their reports.

These conferences were held with a view to revising the 1912 agreements which dealt with the fencing of machinery and the promotion of safety. The reports and recommendations are summarized as follows:

1. Rules have been introduced dealing with the condition of floors, slipperiness, etc.
2. Interference with locking devices while the machinery is in motion is specifically prohibited, and any temporary dismantling must be done only by an authorized person.
3. Provision is made for the general fencing of the dangerous parts of the drive shafts, pulleys and silver lap machines and combers.
4. With regard to self-acting mules, three important new rules are included, requiring (a) The fencing of overhead driving straps; (b) The fitting of "stang" locks under certain conditions; (c) The adoption of a specified system of signalling when "wiping down" is to be done.
5. Special provisions in connection with first-aid equipment, its distribution and use.

Press Called Herald of New World Order

PARIS—Cultivation of international friendships depends perhaps more on an enlightened press than upon diplomacy, Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, declared in a luncheon address recently given at the American Club here.

Mr. Wiley estimates the daily newspaper sales in the United States alone at 33,000,000, and he believed the number of daily newspaper readers is double or treble that number. The "sole duty" in the face of such a public is to publish "the truth, independent, unbiased, and accurate." The effort for impartial accuracy Mr. Wiley cited as one of the tests of newspaper character. He believes that newspapers today are remarkably accurate, considering the circumstances in which the history of the world is catalogued each day.

Newspapers are influential organs of international good will, Mr. Wiley said. He predicted that their usefulness will constantly increase with the advance of civilization. He thinks the day will come within this generation when New York newspapers will be read in Paris within 48 hours of publication.

"The day of a closer association of all nations, socially and commercially, is at hand, and the days of peace and international friendship are equally not far distant," Mr. Wiley concluded.

Chicago Sailors Tread Tarry Decks, But See Not Much But Skyscrapers

CHICAGO—Close to the city shoreline of Lake Michigan there rides a strange fleet.

They do not go to sea, and yet seldom do they tie up at port.

Though their crews toil, in shifts, through the entire 24 hours of the day, some of the boats do not move more than a few hundred feet in several weeks.

These men, hundreds of them, live on board in the close quarters that are a sailor's home at sea, and yet, from the deck, their view is ever one of tall towers of trade or huge

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RADIO TALKIES SOON TO GO TO EAGER WORLD

Company Formed to Make Sound Film for Radio-casting Everywhere

NEW YORK—Radio, which has already established a close partnership with aviation, has now formed a similar alliance with the sound film.

International talkie radio programs are foreshadowed by announcement of the organization of the Radio Cinema Vision Corporation as a producing and distributing system for films to be used in radio entertainment.

Malcolm Straus, president of the new corporation, said the organization would produce films recording sound only, which will be radio-cast in English and other languages and shipped to radio-casting stations throughout the world. Production and shipment of the films will begin within a few months, he added. Special recording laboratories will be established soon.

The films will be prepared in studios where singers, entertainers and orchestras will give their renditions before microphones linked with a recording device which contains unexposed film like motion picture films, but of only sufficient width to accommodate the "picture" of the sound vibrations intercepted by the microphones. Events or public speakers also can be recorded by portable apparatus at the time they take place and preserved on the film for future use. When the films are developed, a large number of prints will be made, and these may be extensive distribution of the system.

Besides the radio programs, the company will produce motion pictures with well-known actors from radio and stage.

"Exhaustive tests made during the last eight months have brought this device to perfection," Mr. Straus said. "An hour's entertainment can be wound up and carried in one's vest pocket. The highest type of programs will be radio-cast over the air, and the motion picture in every large city of the United States, France, Germany and England. Other countries will be represented later."

Members of the new corporation include Donald Flamm, president of WMCA; Marion Gilliam of WPCB; and Herman Halstead, vice-president of Paul Block. Forty-three stations in this country and 30 abroad were said to be allied with the system.

CANAL TO CONNECT RUMANIAN RIVERS

BUCHAREST—The Parliament of Rumania has just passed a law providing for the building of a canal from a point on the Arges River, 15 miles northwest of Bucharest through Bucharest to the Danube River, 30 miles away.

This will furnish water, light and power to the city will turn Bucharest into a Danube port and will supply electricity to the railroad from Bucharest to the Carpathian Mountains.

The concession is given to "the British and Foreign Utilities Development Corporation" for a period of 50 years. The State reserves the right to take the enterprise over in the course of 10 years if it wishes to.

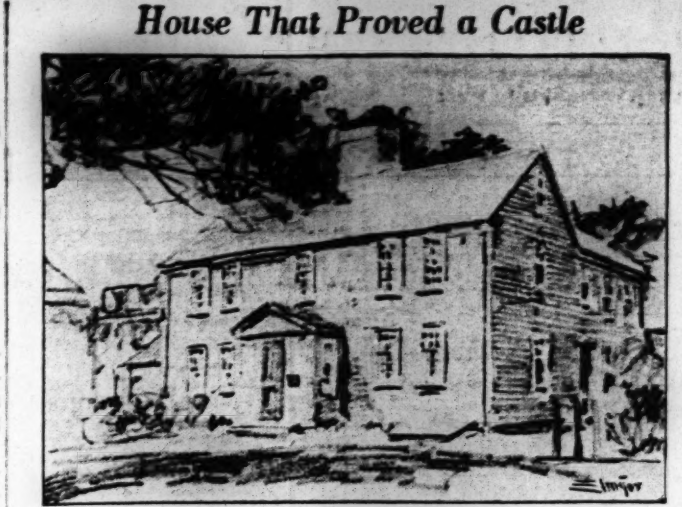
STOLEN RIDE IN 1910: PAYS 19 YEARS LATER

CHICAGO—For a ride stolen 19 years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad has just received a check for \$23.

J. M. Nuzum of Clayville, Pa., wrote the railroad that he had been his way from Chicago to Philadelphia in 1910. He wanted to make this right, he said, because he was going back over his life straightening up his wrongs. The check goes into the Pennsylvania's "Conscience Fund." Numerous others have paid belatedly for a bit of free transportation, the railroad reports.

WATSON ONLY SPEAKER

WASHINGTON (AP)—James E. Watson (R) Senator from Indiana, the Republican leader, has been the sole speaker in the two sessions of the Senate since the summer recess on Monday. Senator Watson addressed Vice-President Curtis. Upon recognition he moved adjournment for three days and the meeting was over.



Jason Russell Was a Well-to-Do Farmer of Menotomy, Now Arlington, When Gage's Troops Started for Concord. He Sent His Family to Safety and Remained to Defend His House Which He Said Was "His Castle."

Bullet Holes Can Be Seen in Walls of Jason Russell House, Arlington

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

One of the most accessible and interesting houses on the outskirts of Boston connected with the War of the Revolution is the Jason Russell house in Arlington, the home of the Arlington Historical Society.

In colonial times Arlington, which is on the direct road between Cambridge and Lexington, formed the second parish of Cambridge, and was known as "Menotomy." It was significantly connected as a community with the events of April 19, 1775. Both Paul Revere and William Dawes passed through Menotomy on their way to warn the countryside, and subsequently two British detachments passed by on their way to Lexington and Concord.

At Arlington the supply wagons on their way to join Lord Percy were captured, and late in the afternoon soldiers in retreat from Lexington and elsewhere met Minute Men who had massed in Arlington from many houses.

The Jason Russell house stands close to Massachusetts Avenue on Jason Street. It is surrounded by modern buildings now, but when it was occupied by Jason Russell it was overgrown rolling pastures and open fields.

It was Jason Russell, 58 years of age at the time, who sent his family off to a position of comparative safety, remaining behind in his own house to defend it because, he declared, "An Englishman's home is his castle." Bullet marks are still to be seen in various walls of the house.

In 1923 the Arlington Historical Society acquired the house, considerably repaired and restored to its original condition. It is now in substantially the same condition as in the days of the Revolution. Apart from the historical associations the house is an excellent example of a well-kept dwelling of the average well-to-do eighteenth century farmer.

Europe Thought Unable to Use American Brand of Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

pean consumer possesses in high degree against standardized commodities.

In a word it was Professor Gregory's conclusion that Europe cannot, if it would, attain America's high standard of commercial prosperity, and would not, if it could.

Thinks Prosperity Overrated

And as a matter of fact Professor Gregory was not so certain that the United States was as prosperous as many seemed to think—at least not as prosperous as he seemed to think many thought.

He believed that the degree of American prosperity was considerably exaggerated and that the economic progress apparent today was a normal extension of nineteenth century advances and is essentially attributable to the natural resources of a young country in which the ratio of population to area was relatively low.

The absence of tariff barriers between the states was, of course, another consideration of great weight, he said.

Professor Gregory cited the depression prevailing in various degrees in the cotton and wool industries, in agriculture and in coal mining as evidence that the prosperity of the United States was spotty.

Dr. Royal Meeker, answering Professor Gregory on this point, disputed the statement that the American people in the main claimed the untarnished prosperity which he apparently believed they did. Dr. Meeker remarked that he had first heard of his country's unexampled prosperity from a European visitor. He said that since the summer of 1910, he had been making his way from Chicago to Philadelphia in 1910. He wanted to make this right, he said, because he was going back over his life straightening up his wrongs. The check goes into the Pennsylvania's "Conscience Fund." Numerous others have paid belatedly for a bit of free transportation, the railroad reports.

Stabilizing Prosperity

Speaking before the general conference, Dr. Foster declared that the now thoroughly debated program for the allocation of private capital expenditures and the outlay for public works to periods when most needed for sustaining business and employment—in a phrase, the program for the better financing of consumption—has won the sympathy and actual co-operation of many of the Nation's more influential business men, and that in their judgment it is entirely feasible.

Dr. Foster mentioned, in this connection, such men as William Brewster, president of the National Chamber of Commerce; Owen D. Young, chairman of the Board of General Electric; Albert E. Kahn, president of the Studebaker Corporation; Nathan Miller, chief counsel of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles C. Conaway, president of the Continental Can Company; A. Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, and Henry Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

Otto T. Mallory, member of the President's Conference on Unemployment, lending his support to the Foster-Catchings thesis, explained that while the Federal Reserve Board has been established to avoid money panic and to provide adequate credit for business, another agency is necessary to assist in avoiding major periods of business depression and unemployment.

Darwin J. Meserole, president of the National Unemployment League, emphasized that employment is a great structural necessity of the modern industrial world.

"The consuming power of the worker must be built up to measure the productive power of modern machinery," Mr. Meserole said. "Not to do this is to admit that we have created a modern Frankenstein which we are unable to control."

Federal Legislation Needed

The time has come when there must be some federal and state legislation that will enable us to ex-

pend public works to the extent of the need of the unemployed—at all times—and to the need for the stabilization of business."

George Young, in his round table on Europe's postwar condition, said that the Russian revolution is quite moderate when compared with the revolution in Turkey, and that the Turkish revolution, as in Russia and in Italy, arose from a lack of balance between nationalism and Socialism. Since the war, he declared, "the changeless East" no longer applies.

Tracing the revolutionary movement in Turkey, which began, he said, with agitation for revision of the language and culminated with the "exalting and inspiring" Revolution of 1908, Mr. Young expressed the opinion that the strength and vigor of the resulting regime was proven when after the war, the British Coalition Government attempted to restore Constantinople to the Greeks and relegate the Turks to the lower social position, and was overthrown.

Constantinople, he said, is now "merely a dead suburb of the Balkans," but the Turkish race can at last express its national vitality and virility. Women have gained equality, and education is gaining on illiteracy.

DELAWARE RESERVE TO RAISE PHEASANTS

WILMINGTON, Del.—Nine hundred and twenty acres in Sussex County, near Melton, Del., have been set aside for the propagation of partridges and pheasants for distribution to farms and orchards. A stream on the property will offer a site for the propagation of bass and other game fish, which will be liberated in the creeks and lakes of the State.

Similar reserves are planned for Salisbury and Easton, Md.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA REFUGE ESTABLISHED

STATESVILLE, N.C.—An auxiliary state game refuge, covering ap-

proximately 5000 acres, has been established in Irrell County.

The Department of Conservation will stock the refuge with wild turkeys, pheasants and quail and no hunting with guns will be allowed in the territory for ten years, according to W. C. Link of Richfield, assistant state game warden, and O. L. Lippard, game warden of Irrell County, who have just completed arrangements for the establishment of the refuge.

Railroad to Paint Heat Out of Cars

SAN FRANCISCO—Like water off a duck's back!

That's the way the sun's rays will roll from the latest type of railroad lounge cars, officials of the Southern Pacific declared here in announcing the first of the new coaches in operation recently.

Aluminum paint and anti-actinic window glass have been used in construction of the cars to keep their interiors cool during the hottest stretches of summer travel over the desert.

F. S. McGinnis, passenger traffic manager for Southern Pacific, says that recent tests have proved that aluminum paint keeps out from 20 to 25 per cent of the sun's heat.

"Our new lounge cars," he says, "have three coats of paint, one inside and another outside the inner metal sheet, and one coat for an exterior finish. Anti-actinic glass has not been used by American railroads, but has been employed successfully on trains in tropical India and Africa. It cuts off about 30 per cent of the sun's heat, but transmits about 65 per cent of the light."

AIR PASSENGERS MAY SOON USE TELEPHONE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Air travelers soon will be able to make social or business telephone calls from passenger transport planes to almost any point on the ground. It is predicted by Universal Aviation Corporation on the basis of recent experiments.

These have proved two-way voice radio communication between pilots in flight and various airports to be an established success. As a result suitable equipment is being installed on all of the line's planes on its coast-to-coast air and rail route.

MOST COTTON USED BY NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—North Carolina leads the United States in the amount of American cotton used, according to figures made public by W. W. McLaughlin, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in this city.

The amount used in this State is 1,583,829 bales for the year ending July 31, 1928, the figures show. Coming next to North Carolina is Georgia, with 1,168,431 bales, while South Carolina is third, with 1,225,642 bales.

BRICK SALE TO BUILD MOOSE BOYS' VILLAGE

DETROIT, Mich.—One and a half million bricks will be sold for \$1 each to Moose throughout the world, to obtain money for a "House of God," a boys' trade school and boys' village at Mooseheart, Ill., a city maintained by the Moose.

Officials of the order announced that 300,000 bricks already had been purchased by various lodges and individuals and that ground will be broken immediately for the first building of the boys' village.

GENERAL STRIKE OPENS IN ARGENTINE PORT

ROSARIO, Argentina (By U. P.)—A general strike, called in sympathy with the street car workers who have been on strike since late in July, went into effect here Aug. 21. No disorders were reported.

A general unions which had been expected to join refused to adhere to the general call at the last minute, although port operations were practically suspended by the walkout.

Street cars, operated by police and carrying police guards, were not molested by the strikers.

FREIGHT RISE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Upward revision of class rates on westbound freight out of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and near-by points to the Northwest, which railroads proposed to make effective Aug. 24, has been postponed by the Interstate Commerce Commission until March 24. The commission announced that meantime an investigation would be instituted to determine the justice of the proposals.

GASTONIA, N. C. MAN CHOSEN

GASTONIA, N.C.—Hugh E. White, of Gastonia, has been employed by the city to draw up plans and specifications for the proposed Gastonia Soldiers and Sailors memorial building, for the erection of which a bond issue of \$75,000 has been voted.

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STIFF PENALTIES URGED TO MEET LAWLESSNESS

Dry Leader Rebuts Argument That Prohibition Law Causes Disorders

WESTERVILLE, O.—To show the seriousness of antiprohibitionists' claims that the dry laws are responsible for lawlessness, Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, has just issued a statement pointing out that it is lawlessness that made the laws necessary rather than law that made the lawlessness.

"The stringent, 100 per cent enforcement of any law will not bring about violations," he declares, "even though the law may be unpopular; but such enforcement will, in the end, bring about either public approval of the law or a public protest that will result in its repeal."

"If there were no law of any kind," he says, "there would be no violations, no lawlessness, no disrespect for law. If, for instance, there were no traffic lights, there could be no traffic light misdemeanor; if there were no law against the stealing of corn there would be no crimes under that head."

"Abolish prohibition and put in its stead regulation. Government control, Government ownership or any other known method or plan of restriction or control, and you have not done away with lawlessness, for every violation of control or regulation is a law violation. Every law providing a method of dealing with the liquor traffic that has ever been tried either in America or elsewhere has been violated. Practically every law of any sort, civil or criminal, human or divine, has been violated, but in not a single case was the law itself to blame."

"Business men and bankers annually lose millions of dollars through frauds, but did anybody ever witness a convention of business men demanding the repeal or nonenforcement of the laws against fraud on the ground that such offenses grew out of the enactment and enforcement of the laws prohibiting them?"

"No, the demand is otherwise. It is for increased penalties; for more effective hunting out and punishment of the guilty; for protection of the business, manufacturing and financial interests of the land against both the large and the small law violator."

MACDONALD VISIT TAKEN AS STEP TO ARMS PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

ments of the countries concerned, said Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Provost here at a ceremony in which the freedom of the city was presented to the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald.

General Dawes said, in part: "When last Tuesday I flew my visit to him, the Prime Minister issued his statement on the nature of the naval problems which Great Britain and America are discussing as a preliminary to taking them up with other naval powers, and he said in it that a distinct advance had been made. I noticed shortly afterward American press comment to the effect that this indicated he had no progress to report."

"It should be remembered that naval negotiations may have favorably advanced, although they may not have reached necessarily the proper stage for useful discussion in detail by the press."

"The arbitrators of the ultimate fate of this naval effort will be the respective public sentiments of the naval powers, and time must be taken to reduce them to the simplest terms before any public discussion of the

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. To present what is enjoyed and welcomed by readers of more than average intelligence and discrimination.
2. The Monitor Plan, which is a main type peculiar to Central America.
3. It costs the United States Government four times as much to train a military pilot as it does a man at West Point or Annapolis.
4. By only recording the most beautiful music of each of the great opera scores.
5. Emma H. Willard.

FOR SALE

DESIGNED by one of New York's foremost private house architects, unusually well built, last of 1922, this residence in Sherbrook Park, Neauville, New York, contains the maximum of beauty and of the pretensions and exquisite design both within and without.

SET on a plot 145x115, the house is surrounded by a wide lawn and sheltered by magnificent trees. A sunken garden with a pool adjoins it. The dwelling itself, reminiscent of stately Colonial days, is of the pretensions and exquisite design both within and without.

BUILT of stone with a slate roof, the house has 8 rooms, 8 baths, and heated double garage attached. Brass piping, oil burner. For complete details write for pamphlet giving price, additional pictures, and explaining its many conveniences. Address, Box B-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

problems involved, so that the average man can understand better what it is all about.

"If the problem is not mastered so that the final solution is clear and satisfactory to the average man, even though the governments may come to preliminary agreements, the parliament and the congresses may not ratify those agreements in the end."

"We must realize that the one unforgivable thing now will be inadequate preparation for the proposed naval conference."

Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by all his family, arrived from Lonsmouth well before the hour of the ceremony. His two sons, John and Malcolm, and his three daughters, Isabel, Joan and Sheila, were present to see the honor conferred upon their father.

Paris Surprised at Hint of Tripartite Conference

PARIS—The hint thrown out at Washington that in the event of France and Italy being unprepared to share in the forthcoming naval conference it would be agreeable to the United States to make it tripartite has occasioned surprise here.

The first reaction is an affirmation of French hope of taking part, and the second is a suggestion that France and Italy should consult as to their common attitude since naval disarmament is primarily for them a question of arriving at mutual accord.

'HOWDY, CROCODILE! I'VE MET YOUR KIN'

CHICAGO—A new species of crocodile which he discovered first in a museum here has given Karl P. Schmidt the great pleasure of meeting him face to face in the jungle.

Several years ago some decorated crocodile skulls from New Guinea were turned over to Mr. Schmidt at the Field Museum of Natural History. He found they differed from crocodile characteristics hitherto known, dubbed the new species "Crocodilus Novae-Guineae," and told the world about it in a publication of the museum. Mr. Schmidt is in New Guinea as leader of the Crane Pacific Expedition of the museum. After several trips, the party bagged one of the new crocodiles.

MRS. LINDBERGH FLIES ALONE FOR FIRST TIME

HICKSVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh made her first solo flight Aug. 23 while the Colonel stood on the ground and watched her.

The flight was made in a light, open-cockpit plane from the field of the Aviation Country Club, where the Lindberghs have been staying and where Colonel Lindbergh has been giving his wife, the former Anne Morrow, lessons in piloting. Nine hours' instruction in the air preceded the solo hop.



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WILBUR FAVORS TRAINING INDIAN IN SOME TRADE

Teach Him What He Wants
to Know, He Says, Then
Get Him a Job

WASHINGTON—Education of the Indian for vocational and mechanical pursuits and the obtaining of work for him in these lines after he has completed his training is one of the major phases of the new approach to the "Indian problem," by the Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

"For 75 years we have been trying to make a farmer of the Indian and have failed," Dr. Wilbur declared. "Now let's try giving him a job. We propose to educate him now for the work to which he is naturally adapted and which he likes and then get him a job and let him work for someone else for a while."

To further this plan Dr. Wilbur is organizing agencies that will get jobs for the Indians away from their reservations. He also proposes to do away with the general practice of sending Indian boys and girls away from their homes to Indian boarding schools. He would have these Indian children, particularly along the northern border of the United States, from Wisconsin west to the Pacific coast, go to the public schools with the white children. He would also have the Indian students educated more in vocational lines.

Representatives of the Interior Department have conferred with managers of Detroit automobile factories on the subject of employing Indian mechanics and have received assurances of co-operation with the plans of the Federal Government. In a number of Indian schools blacksmith and harnessmaking shops will be supplemented by automobile and machine shops to prepare the Indians for their new work.

FRANCO-SERB LABOR EXCHANGE PACT MADE

BELGRADE—Negotiations for a draft convention regulating the emigration and exchange of workmen between Yugoslavia and France have been successfully concluded here, agreement being reached on all points. The convention it is said, creates a juridical basis for reciprocal assistance of workmen from both countries and at the same time strengthens the existing friendly links between France and Yugoslavia.

UNITED STATES PAYS \$1,122,814 TO AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has sent a check for \$1,122,814.79 to

the Austrian Minister, out of funds seized by the alien property custodian during the World War. The action was taken under the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act which provided that funds needed to make payments on account of awards of the tripartite claims commission against Austria could be returned. In making payment Mr. Mellon said virtually all the awards of the commission against Austria have now been paid.

British Trade Unit Reaches Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The British commercial mission, headed by Lord Abernethy, has started a series of conferences with government officials, Argentine business men and English residents of Argentina.

The commission, which arrived Aug. 22, is touring Argentina and Brazil for the purpose of increasing commercial intercourse between Great Britain and South America. Lord Abernethy declared the mission would not deal with Argentine internal affairs, such as the recommendation of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce for legislation revising the bankruptcy law, but will concern itself principally with studying the problem of stimulating Argentine exports to England as well as Argentine imports from England.

During the voyage from England conferences were held with prominent British business men operating in South America, including Sir Herbert Gibson, president of the British Chamber of Commerce of Argentina, and Sir Hilary Leng, head of Leng, Roberts & Co., Lord Abernethy said.

Cornish Fishermen Report Large Hauls

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Cornish fishermen, who have had many lean years during a virtual disappearance of the pilchard species of young herring, usually canned for Italy, are hauling in a remarkable harvest of this tiny fish.

Newlyn fleet, numbering about 100 vessels, has been reinforced by boats from Mousehole, Stives, Mevagissey, Portliver and Looe, and more than 150 drifters are fishing in Mounts Bay. Boats manned by crews ranging from four to seven men are working the coast night and day, making immense hauls. One boat arrived in Newlyn this week with 50,000 fish. The average income of each boat last week was £150, yielding wages from £5 to £15 for each fisherman.

Italy is Cornwall's largest, almost the only, customer of millions of pilchards. Fish are thrown into tanks with plenty of salt and left three weeks or more to "cure themselves" and then are pressed and packed. The oil extracted is a valuable by-product, inferior only to seal oil. Women and girls are engaged in the packing.

SUIT FILED TO TEST PICTURE COPYRIGHTS

NEW YORK—A court action has just been filed here to test the right of producers to use material copyrighted for silent motion pictures in the talkies. In the federal court, where the complaint was filed, it was said that this is the first time sound pictures devised by feature film makers have been used in litigation, in this district at least.

Defendants in the case are Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc. and Douglas Fairbanks Pictures, Inc. According to the defendants, John McCuller, author, and the Frank A. Munsey Company, the alleged violation of copyright occurred when "The Mark of Zoro," the silent picture rights for which were obtained by Mr. Fairbanks, was turned into a sound picture.

AFGHAN RULER OFFERS REWARD FOR HIS RIVAL

CALCUTTA (AP)—Habibullah Khan, who was reported here to have become desperate under the harrassing on three fronts by the disputant to his throne, Nadir Khan, has offered £7000 (about \$35,000) reward for Nadir Khan's capture.

Latest reports from Afghanistan state that Taghair tribesmen have captured Khan Mohammed, one of Habibullah's commanders, together with a division of troops and have driven Habibullah's men back.

PERTH FLORISTS MARK SOCIETY'S 123RD YEAR

PERTH—Lady Stone performed the opening ceremony of the Royal Horticultural Society of Perthshire in celebration of the institution's one hundred twenty-third anniversary.

The society was established by florists and amateur gardeners in August, 1806, in the White Bull Tavern for the purpose of distributing annual premiums to members producing the best flowers, fruit and vegetables.

PUBLIC THOUGHT TO BE DESIROUS OF KEEPING DRY

Knew Enough to Come in
Out of Wet, Says J. G. Sargent, and Inclined to Stay

HANCOCK, N. H. (AP)—John G. Sargent, former Attorney-General of the United States, struck a note of optimism in referring to the problem of law enforcement in his address at the exercises held here in observance of the 150th anniversary of the town. Mr. Sargent was the principal speaker of the occasion which was attended by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the former President.

Opening his address with a brief discourse on the value of retaining memories of past accomplishments, such as the celebration did, the former head of the federal law forces then spoke of law enforcement. "The framers of the Constitution of this Government," he said, "were full of doubts and fears for its strength and durability; and even though in the short space of 150 years under its beneficent principles there had developed the greatest nation the world has yet seen, there he those who think, or say they think, that unless some restrictive straits of comparatively recent weaving into it are removed, the whole fabric will be rent to shreds, and our people revert to barbarism."

"Well, time will tell; so far the trend seems to be the other way. The people of the country appear to have known enough to come in out of the rain and as time goes on less and less of them are disposed to expose themselves to the trouble, discomfort and inconvenience of getting wet again."

The main pillar of strength in our plan of government is that it is an association of all its citizens as individuals, not a confederation of states. "Around this pillar, guarding and protecting it always, is the principle originated and contended for in season and out of season by the sturdy sons of New England, John Adams, the complete separation of the legislative, the judicial, and the executive functions to the end that this be always a government of law, not of men."

Hawaiian Appraisal to Cover Wide Area

HONOLULU, T. H.—James G. Stafford, California tax expert, has been retained by the territorial tax appraisal Commission, formed by the 1929 Legislature, to supervise the revaluation of all real property subject to taxation in the islands.

Mr. Stafford's headquarters are at San Francisco, and he will bring to Honolulu a staff of eight trained workers to assist him, while between 30 and 40 local persons will be employed for clerical work. Mr. Stafford and his associates will make a reappraisal of real property covering an area of about 2500 square miles, there being approximately 6000 square miles of land within the Territory. It is planned to prepare maps from aerial photographs taken from photographic planes lent by the Army.

MUSSOLINI WELCOMES AMERICAN VETERANS

ROME (AP)—Col. Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, and a group of 10 members visiting the Legion's home headquarters were received by the Italian Premier Benito Mussolini in the Chigi palace. The Legion party included Commander Julia Wheelock of the Rome department.

The interview with the Premier lasted 15 minutes, the Duce receiving the members most cordially and talking with them in English. Thirty members of the Legion began their first day's program by laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

HONOR PAID COOLIDGE BY FLAG ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Flag Association announces it has conferred its highest decoration, the Cross of Honor, upon Calvin Coolidge, and that the former President, in a letter from Northampton, Mass., had accepted the citation.

The decoration was forwarded to

(IN BRITISH COLUMBIA)
The Vancouver Daily Province

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

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Alabama Press Starts Institutes

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUBURN, Ala.—Editors, publishers and printers from practically all of the newspapers published in Alabama gathered at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for their first Press Institute, lasting three days.

While the men were discussing phases of their work a special program had been arranged for their wives, through which they were learning more about the culture of gardens, flowers, poultry and the business of home economics. About 30 women were present for the institute.

The second day members of the association invited printers of the State to be their guests and a great many of them responded. The discussions for the day came under four general heads, advertising, circulation, costs and keeping records. During this session Gen. J. B. Stanley, veteran publisher of the Greenville Advocate, received an honorary degree of Master Journalist from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Major Darnall and the Alabama Press Association received a formal vote of congratulation upon winning the National Editorial Association's first prize for rendering the best service to the community.

The third day was devoted to discussions of the machinery, mechanical parts of the newspaper business.

Employment for Men Sought in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo leaders in social welfare and employment circles have agreed to co-operate with Mayor Frank X. Schwab in his survey of the local situation to find employment for men more than 45 years of age. The step is a part of the Mayor's announced program to abolish pauperism in Buffalo by finding work for older men of the poorer classes.

A committee of five workers in the social welfare field has been appointed by the Mayor to survey the city and learn of reasons for unemployment of men more than 45. The committee hopes to find out how many men are out of work, the reasons for their non-employment, and to suggest practical remedies.

Several remedies being considered include state legislation to give direct aid to such men, construction of public works and compensation law changes which would give manufacturers greater latitude in the hiring of older or slightly incapacitated men.

ITALY ASKS ENGLAND TO DEFER CUP RACES

ROME (AP)—Italy has officially asked England to postpone the date of the blue ribbon Schneider Cup races, scheduled to be held in England Sept. 6-7, because of the passing on of Capt. Giuseppe Motta, member of the Italian cup team and vice-commander of the School of High Velocity at Desenzano.

Captain Motta plunged from a height of 300 feet to the bottom of Lake Garda when the new Italian speed plane M67, which he was testing, took a nose-dive into the water. Captain Motta had taken off from the water only a few minutes before it occurred.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS RE-ELECT NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—All officials of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America were re-nominated for office and will be re-elected at the closing session of the annual convention here.

First Christian Science Church Was Chartered Just 50 Years Ago

Date Recalls Early Efforts Which Established Movement
as Religious Organization Under Laws
of Massachusetts

Fifty years ago on Aug. 23 the first Christian Science Church was chartered.

During the month of August, 1879, a small group of students and workers who had been taught by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, joined with her to organize under the laws of Massachusetts, the Church of Christ, Scientist, which was the first of its kind in the world. From this developed The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, established in 1892 and governed by the Church Manual written by Mrs. Eddy.

By this step the Christian Science movement became equipped for the first time with an organization for the regular holding of Sunday services of worship which eventually stamped upon the movement, in public estimation, its essential nature as a religion rather than merely a cult of mental healing.

This band of Christian Scientists, who previously had met only from time to time for study, then undertook to establish a church organization, provide a place of worship, engage a pastor, and so share with whoever might come this new illuminating and uplifting truth.

Started in Association

This early church had its inception among members of the Christian Science Association which, according to Mrs. Eddy in "Retrospection and Inspiration" (page 43), was organized three years before by herself and six of her students.

At a meeting of this association in April, 1879, as Mrs. Eddy relates in the Historical Sketch in the Church Manual (pages 17-19), it was unanimously voted, on a motion by her, to organize a church without creeds "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should restate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing."

Mrs. Eddy was appointed on the committee to draft the tenets and by-laws. Decision as to the name of the Church also was left to her. In June it was voted that a historical sketch of the Church together with its tenets and covenant, which then had been signed by the organizers, should be printed, and Asa G. Eddy, her husband, was designated on the committee to attend to this printing.

Formal Agreement Signed

Preparatory to the application for a charter, Mrs. Eddy and nine others signed on Aug. 6 a formal agreement to constitute a religious corporation "to be known as the Church of Christ (Scientist)." At the first business meeting, held on Aug. 16 at the home of a Christian Scientist at 4 Mystic Street, Charlestown, these 10 admitted members, until their number was increased to 28. Here they elected officers and unanimously extended a call to Mrs. Eddy to become their pastor. A week later the charter was received.

Holding its services at first in the homes of various members and in the parlors of Mrs. Eddy's home on Columbus Avenue, where she had meanwhile opened the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, the establishment and early growth of the little church was accomplished only by the utmost energy and steadfastness in the face of difficulties, as is told in a résumé of its history in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," pages 49 to 55.

Felt Seriousness of Task

How deeply the members of the little group must have felt the seriousness of their task and their isolation at having broken their ties with the evangelical churches to which they formerly belonged is reflected in the record of a meeting held at

Mrs. Eddy's home in West Newton Street, Boston, for deliberation before their first Communion Sabbath. "The tone of this meeting," the record says, "was rather sorrowful, yet there was a feeling of trust in the great Father of Love prevailing over the apparently discouraging outlook of the Church of Christ."

It was also necessary to call a business meeting during the first year to devise means of complying with the by-law which required payment of a semi-annual salary to the pastor. The Church also had once to appeal to Mrs. Eddy to reconsider a decision to resign the pastorate for more responsible fields of teaching, yet there was meanwhile a solid and gratifying progress.

The trials of those years, including aspirations by some who fell away from Christian Science, only redoubled the loyalty to Mrs. Eddy of her faithful students, as is recounted in Sibel Wilbur's "Life of Mary Baker Eddy" (pages 266-272 and 323-329), and pointed out the necessity of more firmly establishing the Church upon the rock of Christian Science.

Notwithstanding the demands upon her time in the founding of her College and in teaching and preaching elsewhere, Mrs. Eddy at first fulfilled her pastorate by preaching every Sunday morning, but in responding to the Church's invitation in December, 1880, she made this contingent upon her other duties to the Cause.

Move to Hawthorne Rooms

In the fall of 1883 the Church began to hold its meetings of worship in the Hawthorne Rooms at No. 2 Park Street, accommodating about 225 persons, and a more rapid growth began. On the Sundays when Mrs. Eddy preached, the hall was filled to overflowing and hundreds were turned away. The pulpit was filled at other times by her pupils or by clergymen of different denominations. Two years later the much larger Chickering Hall on Tremont Street was obtained.

Of this period, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Inspiration" (page 44): "When I was its pastor, and in the pulpit every Sunday, my church increased in members, and its spiritual growth kept pace with its increasing popularity; but when obliged, because of accumulating work in the College, to preach only occasionally, no student, at that time, was found able to maintain the church in its previous harmony and prosperity."

On Sept. 23, 1892, at Mrs. Eddy's request, a reorganization of the Church was effected by which was founded the present Mother Church.

then renamed The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Philadelphia Survey Covers House Labor

WASHINGTON—Housewives whose "servant problem" has been an important topic are having the searchlight turned on them by their employers.

The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor is tabulating replies to questionnaires from the Progressive Committee on Housework, an offshoot of the Social Order Committee of the Philadelphia Society of Friends. Why domestic workers leave their jobs, their likes and dislikes about their working conditions, how and where they learned their work, and many other questions are answered by employees in and near Philadelphia.

The bureau is co-operating with the Philadelphia agency by giving advice along technical and statistical lines, and by preparing detailed tables of all data gathered. It is also co-operating with the national Y. W. C. A. in a nation-wide survey of working conditions of its domestic employees.

American Consulate Needed, British Say

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British pottery manufacturers' protest against the proposed closing of the United States consulate at Stoke-on-Trent has attracted attention to the increasing number of these shutdowns in recent years, notably in 1928, when consuls were withdrawn from Nottingham, Leeds and Swansea.

The American general consulate here reveals the number of American Consuls in the United Kingdom has diminished from 53 to 17 in 23 years. The explanation advanced for all these closures is that the American Government originally established many unnecessary agencies in this country, and a policy of continual retrenchment since has been required. Fifty years ago there were some 70 such agencies in the United Kingdom, including several established in absurdly unnecessary places.

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TEXAS AIR FIELD WILL ALLOW 250 FLIGHTS AT ONCE

Army's 'West Point of the Air' Expected to Aid
Civilian Aviation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Randolph Field, the Army's new "West Point of the Air," is beginning to hum with activity.

With the letting of contracts on Aug. 29, for 123 of the projected buildings, the great aviation post and training center will be off to a flying start. While it is to be a military post, its contribution to civilian aeronautics is expected to be large.

Workmen are building roads, installing utilities, and otherwise preparing the 2300-acre site purchased by the city of San Antonio and donated to the Federal Government as an inducement to locate the air field here.

Randolph Field is situated about 12 miles east and slightly north of this city. It was named for the late Capt. William M. Randolph, at one time adjutant at Kelly Field, the advanced air school at San Antonio.

Of about \$11,000,000 appropriated for Randolph Field, approximately \$5,000,000 is already available. The plans call for an eventual expenditure of at least \$14,000,000 for the nearly 800 buildings contemplated. The new field's construction will be of Spanish mission type to harmonize with the architecture so popular in this section.

The buildings will be located in the shape of a giant wheel; the structures dotting hub, spokes and rim, from which will extend in three directions landing fields big enough for 250 planes to take the air simultaneously. It is estimated that the population of the new post eventually will approximate 5000.



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BRYANT'S HOME IS DEDICATED AS MEMORIAL

House at Cummington, Mass., Where Poet Found Nature, Opened to Public

BRYANT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.—The old homestead where William Cullen Bryant first began to "step in numbers," and where he went forth to a career of law, journalism and letters, was opened for the benefit of the public as a memorial to the poet, at a dedication here Aug. 23, as a part of the three-day celebration of this town's 150th anniversary.

The homestead comprises the house and some 200 acres of land, to which the poet returned from time to time throughout his busy career and where he composed some of his most famous stanzas. Much of the memorabilia connected with his occupancy of the place is still on display here.

In the great house, set among the Massachusetts hills in Hampshire County, dedication ceremonies, arranged by the town, were held. Public reservations, include an address of welcome by the trustees' president, George Wigginsworth of Boston, and an oration by Walter Pritchard Eaton.

"The Bryant Sanctuary," he said, "should be kept where lovers of unspoiled nature can come for that quiet contemplation which we find in the poet's verses, and ultimately to the field work in botany and ornithology. I am quite certain that Bryant himself would best like to see his name perpetuated by such a wilderness sanctuary."

"But there is the house, also. This homestead, in addition to a caretaker, might easily house in summer a number of people. Who should they be? I would suggest that more than one promising poet of America today be hard put to find the leisure in which to write. A refreshing summer refuge in this homestead, with the woods behind him and the view in front, a refuge made available at a very modest fee, might be the cause of more than one fine poem coming to birth in the future, might carry on the torch which Bryant kindled."

Through provisions in the will of Anna G. Goddard, granddaughter of William Cullen Bryant, the property, with a legacy of \$10,000, was placed in the hands of the Trustees of Public Reservations. A further legacy of the same amount is provided under the will of Julia Sands Bryant, the poet's daughter.

According to the terms of agreement, Conrad G. Goddard and "his lineal descendants" may continue to occupy the homestead, but will play the house and grounds "between June 15 and Sept. 15, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons."

Beginnings of American Poetry Seen in Bryant's Deep Response to Nature

At the dedication of the William Cullen Bryant Homestead in Cummington, Mass., the oration went, in part, as follows:

By WALTER PRITCHARD EATON. Upon this beautiful hilltop, more than a century ago, American poetry was born. That its cradle should have been a frontier farm in the rugged backwoods of New England was

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Old Homestead of William Cullen Bryant



Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

strange enough, but stranger still the fact that it was born from the lips of a boy of 17.

That boy . . . composed in secret and kept hidden from his family those lines of stately music called "Thanatopsis," which marked not only the birth of authentic poetry in the New World, but attained at a bound the serene immortality of the classics. William Cullen Bryant was born in Cummington in 1794, but a decade after the close of the Revolutionary War. His father, Peter Bryant, was a doctor who had moved out into this remote community from the Old Colony. His mother, Susannah Snell of Cummington, was also from the ancient Pilgrim Colony stock—in fact, she descended from no less a pair than John Alden and Priscilla.

Here He Spent Boyhood
Here Bryant spent his boyhood; on these scenes he looked; some of these trees perhaps were planted by him and his brothers at his mother's instigation; here he absorbed those abiding impressions of nature which remained the authentic substance of his verse for the rest of his life.

How did it happen that a farm boy in these Puritan hills, far removed from the bustle of the city, should have become a poet? The answer lies in the fact that the farm boy who had never been farther from Cummington than a trip or two eastward in his own stage, could be the first authentic voice in American poetry.

In a deep sense, of course, we have here a mystery we can never solve—the mystery of why some lips are touched by a coal from the high altar, and some passed by. But certain ascertainable facts stand out: the first of them is that Dr. Bryant was a lover of poetry, and wrote verse himself, chiefly humorous and satirical, and also a lover of music, and could play the violin. The Puritan had many virtues, but an appreciation of art was infrequently one of them.

But Dr. Bryant encouraged all his sons, who were precocious youngsters. Austin, the eldest, could read the Scripture at three, and at four had finished the Bible. Nor was this reading confined to the Scriptures, and still less to that ancient supposed standby, the New England Primer. His more important reading early included the poems of Cowper, and from the stylistic precision of

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those poems and the easy blank verse, he unquestionably gained much of his own unflinching sense of style. It included, certainly, as we know, Blair's "The Grave," and doubtless such other eighteenth-century verse of the sentimental school.

Wordsworth and Coleridge
But, above all, perhaps, he was influenced by a book his father brought back from Boston in 1810—the "Lyrical Ballads of Wordsworth and Coleridge." A back country doctor, sent up to Boston to represent his district in the Legislature, returns to Cummington hugging with delight a revolutionary volume which the critics of England had been laughing to scorn, and his son of 15 reads it, or hears it read, or with his brother goes tramping in the woods, repeating it from memory after the fashion of this odd family!

In Wordsworth, certainly, Bryant found two things that must have greatly impressed him—an honest simplicity of speech and a deep love of nature. Bryant had already written verse. When he was 10, he had turned the book of Job into rhymes, and had claimed an original poem in school, which was printed in the Hampshire Gazette. In 1808, his father caused to be printed in Boston a poem of 500 lines, called "The Embargo, or Sketches of the Times, by a Youth of 13," and a second edition was called for.

Contrast the backgrounds of Scott, Shelley, Byron, Keats, who were his exact contemporaries, with the background of Bryant! The Scottish border, with its wealth of balladry and legend; Oxford, the London where Shakespeare had played and Congreve had strutted and Chatterton had starved, Italy, Greece!

Against all this, the backwoods of Massachusetts, a Puritan hamlet in the hills, the sermons of Jonathan Edwards still echoing. There was no beauty, no excitement, no stimulation to creative work in his human environment. For beauty, for mystery, for romance, he had to go to the woods, and to find what he craved in that primal environment, in nature.

Hence, it is easy to see of what enormous help to him must have been when he discovered Wordsworth using nature as the material for his poetry, and writing of it in the spare, honest language which was speech Bryant's Puritan contemporaries could understand, and was native to his tongue. Even if he was unconscious of the fact, it must have shown him the way to create from his environment.

Nature His Material
Surrounding nature, then, was his material, and he was only happy as

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Beta Kappa, and the same year a thin little volume of his poems was published in Cambridge. It netted him exactly \$15. He then wrote many poems for the magazines, for which he asked \$2 each, but generous editors gave him \$10, thus increasing his income about \$200 a year.

Largely through the influence of the Sedgwick family, he pulled up stakes in 1825 and went to New York, as literary editor of the New York Review at a salary of \$1000 a year. New York was then a town of only 150,000. Stray pigs roamed the streets; Greenwich Village was a summer not a night, resort, and Maiden Lane was the shopping center.

In 1826 he secured a temporary job of book reviewing for the Evening Post, a successful daily which at that time netted its two owners \$30,000 a year. The temporary job became permanent. He was made assistant editor, then editor, and then became part owner, remaining at the head of the Post till his passing in 1878.

Far Removed from Poetry
As the proprietor of a great daily and its chief editorial writer, engaged in a ceaseless battle for civic righteousness, Bryant worked extremely hard at tasks far removed from poetry. He built up a great tradition for his paper, and he became one of the leading citizens of New York and the Nation. But probably at heart he always regarded himself primarily as a poet.

In his later years, when he had more leisure, he devoted himself to translating Homer, and fled with manifest relief, when summer came, to this hilltop, where he again wandered, with his aged brothers—three white whiskered old gentlemen, who, at 70, could be in a truth an echo of the stone walls—through the woods, checking the birds and collecting botanical specimens.

The younger poets, Lowell, Holmes and the rest, looked upon him as a venerable relic of the past, for his later poetry was in truth an echo of the music and the mood he had struck in "Thanatopsis." "To a Waterfowl" and other poems of his youth. These other poems emerged from a richer cultural environment, and worked in warmer human material.

But the luminous exactness of his imagery, the closeness of his observation, the restrained and delicate precision of his style, and above all the deep, quiet love of nature and the familiar scenes of his daily life, had laid for all future artists an abiding foundation. With young Bryant's verse, American poetry rose up and stood foursquare, walking with a dignity, indeed, we perhaps do not sufficiently appreciate today, when prancing is more popular.

"A Shrine I Hope Not"
Now this homestead of his, and 300 acres of the woods and fields where he wandered, and where he received and recorded these impressions, have been given to the Commonwealth. As a shrine? I hope not! New England and Massachusetts, especially have too many shrines already.

In honoring Bryant we ought to honor poetry, we ought to honor the divine creative spark which can, as we have seen, be kindled even in a hostile environment under the right encouragement. Here Bryant found his material for poetry in wild, unspoiled nature, around him, and his encouragement in the enthusiastic guidance of his father.

To his past, rooted in Puritanism, he owed little, and indeed, was probably, but could not afford to. On foot to Great Barrington. From Plainfield he very soon emigrated to Great Barrington, in southern Berkshire, making the journey mostly on foot. There he married, in 1815, Fanny Fairchild. He was town clerk for five years, and had a law practice which yielded him an annual income of less than \$1000 a year.

His father had given him some fame by reciting the manuscript of "Thanatopsis," and in 1821 he published "The Ages" before the Harvard Phi

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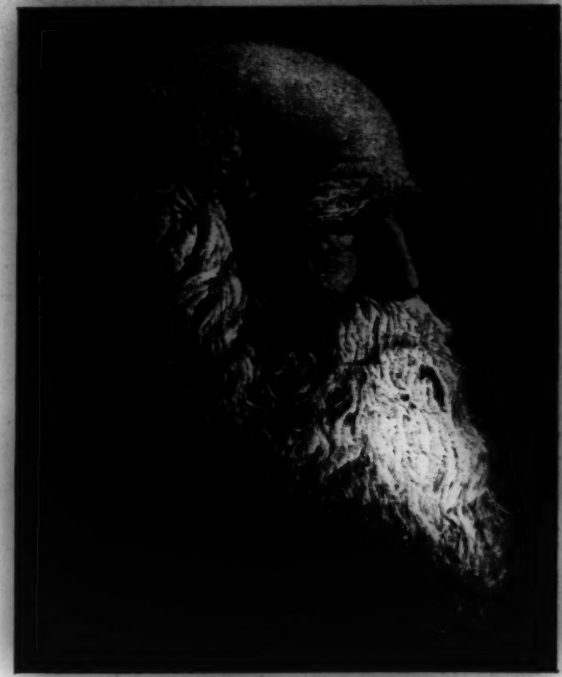
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Engraved by S. Hollyer, Guttenberg, N. J. Reproduced by Permission of D. Appleton & Co. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

ably actively checked thereby. What good did it do Bryant to be descended from John Alden? None whatever. With all due respect to John Alden—and this is much—ancestor worship never made a poet and never will. Pine trees, the lyrical ballads, and his father's fiddle, so to speak, made Bryant a poet—or greatly assisted God Almighty in the job.

Massachusetts, the Puritan Commonwealth, didn't produce Bryant, anyway. The unspoiled woods of Massachusetts produced him, aided by a wise and very unphilanthropic father and the poetry of England. Our first duty to Bryant's memory, then, is to keep intact so far as we can that unspoiled nature which he loved, and then to make it available to the young people of today to wander in, with just as much encouragement as we can possibly give them for any talents they may show, in any creative or artistic line.

GIVES ROME DENTAL CLINIC
ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—George Eastman, who has made large gifts to education and philanthropy in this country, has signed a contract with representatives of the Italian Government in which he agreed to build and equip a dental dispensary in Rome to cost \$1,000,000. It will be similar to the Rochester dispensary and the Eastman Dental Clinic of London.

New Dress Clothes For Hire
"Quality Always"
READ & WHITE
111 Summer St. and 93 Mass. Ave. BOSTON
Woolworth Bldg.—Prov. R. L.

New England Laundries, Inc.
Where Customers Receive Courteous Attention
Summer collection and delivery service along the North and South Shores.
Executive Offices
WINCHESTER, MASS.
Tel. Win. 2100
Other plants at Newton, Lowell, Somerville, Dorchester and Springfield.

The Kenmore
490 COMMONWEALTH AVE. BOSTON
For Professional people—we have available large comfortable, cheery rooms—or suites. All private conveniences, quiet and pleasant surroundings.
We invite your inquiry for literature.

Waldorf Restaurant
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup with Noodles and Crackers . . . 15c
Fried Essex Clams, Tartar Sauce, Cole Slaw, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter . . . 40c
Fresh Garden Salad with Mayonnaise Dressing, Rolls and Butter . . . 35c
Sirloin Minute Steak, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter . . . 55c
Fresh Peach Pie . . . 15c

138 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

Manchester, Eng., Seeks Air Mail Lines

MANCHESTER—Proposals for the establishment of air mail services between Manchester and Ireland, between Manchester and the Continent and between Manchester and certain seaports in the south of England have been urged upon the Postmaster-General, London, by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It is pointed out that deliveries to Belfast and Dublin might be greatly accelerated by utilizing direct air mail service from Manchester, and that the delivery of American mails could be expedited by similar service between Manchester and Southampton, Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Lester E. Smith Co.
Lexington, Mass. Telephone Lex. 0327

Special Values August 23 to 29
Milk Fed Fowl, 4 lb. average . . . 40c lb.
Native Broilers . . . 50c lb.
T. I. Red Hens . . . 35c lb.
Legs Spring Lamb . . . 35c lb.
Boneless Beef Pot Roast . . . 35c lb.
Goshawk Crab Meat Halves, 2 cans . . . 55c
Hershey's Cocoa, 2 cans . . . 25c
Ivory Salt, 2 packages . . . 15c
Cane Cod Cookies or Toasters . . . 15c each
Fresh Vegetables and Fresh Fish Every Day
Deliveries made in Arlington, Bedford, Lexington, Waltham.

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Incorporated
Interior Decorating . . . Wall Papers . . . Curtains . . . Lamps . . . Shades . . . Upholstering . . . Furniture . . . Tony Sarg Boxes . . . Unusual Gifts and Prizes
Please feel free to come in and look around. We want to help you to meet your need.
262 UNION STREET, Cor. 7th Street
Telephone Clifford 3733
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Chamberlain Garage
16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston
(Opposite 115 Dorway St., 5 minutes from Christian Science Church)
We solicit the storage and the servicing of your automobile. Special weekly rates for day parking.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION
Saturday, August 31
SPEND Sunday at the Falls. See Niagara's Wonder Spots from both American and Canadian sides on the Great Gorge trip at nominal cost.
ROUND TRIP \$10
Special coach train leaves South Station, Boston, 8:30 P. M. (Standard Time), arriving back early Monday morning. Number of tickets limited—Purchase in advance.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

Longwood Towers
Those considering changing their residence quarters this season are cordially invited to inspect the apartments with housekeeping facilities at Longwood Towers Longwood Station - Brookline
SINGLE ROOMS & SHOWER, AND APARTMENTS OF FROM TWO ROOMS WITH BATH TO SEVEN ROOMS WITH THREE BATHS. RENTALS \$55 TO \$150 PER MONTH. REFRIGERATION, RESTAURANT, GARAGE.

ARKANSAS GETS AID FOR COLLEGE IN NOVEL WAY

City Power Company's Earnings Bonded for 20 Years to Establish Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.—CONWAY, Ark.—Through its municipal light and power plant this little town has solved the problem of additional endowment for four educational institutions.

The plant has been leased by a municipal benevolent corporation, formed by the Chamber of Commerce and the town government, and its estimated profits during the next 20 years will be made the basis of a bond issue for \$200,000. The amount will be distributed among two colleges, the high school and a parochial school. The plan was worked out during one of the most critical periods in education in the town's history.

For almost 10 years the light and power plant has earned profits of \$25,000 annually for Conway. It has taken care of deficits in the operation of the water plant and has practically financed the fire department. Being a municipal plant, it is exempt from taxes. The citizens who own the plant, feel they are getting big returns from the station in the \$14,232 worth of service in street lights and the \$9807 that it contributes annually toward maintenance of the fire department and mosquito control, according to H. D. Russell, Mayor of Conway.

The newly formed corporation is considering the possibility of operating an ice manufacturing plant in connection with the light and power station. According to Mr. Russell it is believed the town could manufacture ice to sell at a reasonable profit.

Foss Chocolates
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

"CANADA DRY"
Pilsener Beer
For Picnics and Outings
Frank P. Merrill Company
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Victor RADIO
Unsurpassed Performance! Supreme Quality—
CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
37A Brattle St. 73 Newbury St.
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SOUTH ENTERS BUSY PERIOD OF NEW ACTIVITIES

Hum of Wheels and Clack
of Looms Mingle With
Whir of Cotton Gin

Progress of the South in manufactures, shipping, and agriculture, and in building highways and public schools is being reviewed in five stories, of which this is the second.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—On a blueprint of 11 large states sketch an extensive sea coast with deep harbors interspersed, trace rivers, railroads and highways by means of which heavily loaded barges, trains and trucks find their way to busy ports; sketch dots for cities with ever-increasing factories and leave large open spaces for fertile fields.

Such a chart outlines the new industrial South, but it leaves out much that would help to complete the picture; natural and potential resources, such as oil and gas wells, coal, iron and phosphate mines, water power, and a mild climate; an abundant supply of labor ably directed and a faith in the future that is extending from an originally small group into the rank and file of southern industrialists.

The southland of traditional romance has become a land of industry. Indeed, thoroughly re-created from most of the handicaps that had its commercial expansion in check for many years, this section has entered into an era of varied activities. The change amounts to an industrial renaissance. It is not believed too much to expect that, as a result, there will develop more prosperous farming as well as an increase in manufacturing and shipping. The new South is looking forward to a more stabilized prosperity.

Problems Yet to Be Met
Many adjustments must be made to establish the proper relationship between agriculture and the new enterprises. Within each industry changes must be effected. Recent disturbances in the textile mills of east Tennessee and the Carolinas illustrate this problem, which exists to some extent even in agriculture. It is conceded that where workers receive less than is required to maintain proper living conditions, continued success of employers depends upon a readjustment along lines that should be mutually helpful.

It was in a mill town, Elizabethton, Tenn., that Herbert Hoover delivered his only speech in the South during the last presidential campaign. If the President should carry out his announced plan to visit this section in the autumn, he would find the industrial developments of outstanding importance throughout the South. The larger cities, particularly, are eager to welcome him.

Show an interest in any of these large manufacturing centers or ports and their chambers of commerce will send enough booklets, charts and other data to start a small library. They cite voluminous statistics which, even when discounted for local enthusiasm, prove substantial growth and prosperity. A few examples will illustrate this.

Total tonnage of shipping handled by Houston increased approximately 900 per cent between 1920 and 1924; it amounted to 12,979,826 tons valued at \$598,724,000 in 1924. New Orleans' foreign commerce is exceeded only by that of New York.

Tampa shipped 1,713,413 tons of phosphates in 1924; Charleston's coastwise trade was 1,562,360 tons valued at \$146,310,513, and it exported \$16,540,838 of textiles; Mobile 4,295,872 tons, valued at \$14,025,190; included 1,105,351 tons of foreign business valued at \$5,483,140; Savannah shipped naval stores worth \$13,300,000.

More freighters are docking along the southern coast because of improved terminals. The Hampton Roads ports—Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—have approximately 20 miles of frontage developed, of which five miles are held by railroad companies. The Federal Government has spent about \$10,000,000 on the St. Johns River at Jacksonville, Fla. Pensacola, Fla., recently improved its waterfront connections with two railroads, and Mobile, Ala., completed a \$10,000,000 state dock project that has helped to co-ordinate its traffic.

New Orleans, with seven miles of state-owned docks, links rail and water-borne traffic through the Gulf Belt Railroad's 94 miles of tracks. Direct loading from railway car to ocean freighter is done at some of its docks. By opening a deep waterway to the Gulf, Houston has taken its place among the South's large ports; Galveston, Corpus Christi and other Texas cities serve as gateways to Central and South America.

Recent co-ordination of rail and barge traffic, with reduced rates on grain and other products from the middle West and central South, gives the gulf coast terminals a much better opportunity to expand. This applies particularly to the shipshape ports of New Orleans, Galveston, Houston and Mobile.

Inland cities and towns have profited, too, by improved railway service, including more refrigeration cars for the fruit and vegetable sections. Texas, large enough for "long hauls" within its borders, constructed more than 1100 miles of railway in the last four years, while competition was causing abandonment of tracks in many states.

Huge freight engines whistling along lines just built by the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Texas & Pacific, Frisco, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas have connected new agricultural regions with markets. Texas has approximately one-twelfth of the nation's mileage. These roads also increase that State's industrial possibilities.

After casting aside the sword in the sixties the South waited too long before undertaking to make its own plow. More recently, its newly-ac-

quired leadership in textiles has attracted attention, but the diversity of its manufactures is not generally known.

This section makes spindles, looms, and cotton gins while weaving cloth and spinning cotton. Dallas, Tex.; Richmond and Roanoke, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Chattanooga, Tenn., make farming implements.

Memphis, Tenn., the largest inland cotton market in the world, has large foundries, planing mills, refineries and other industrial plants. More than 2000 kinds of articles are manufactured in and near Birmingham, Ala.

Georgia's factory products—furniture, fertilizers, flour, lumber, naval stores, leather goods, textiles, foundry products and others—are valued at \$411,000,000 a year, or more than twice its income from crops, according to the State Commissioner of Agriculture. Georgia, he points out, makes more than half the fabric used in automobile tires. Petroleum refining amounts to nearly \$500,000,000 yearly in Texas, and Louisiana ranks second in this industry.

Cheap fuel and water power continue to bring new industries into this section. It is widely believed there is little reason to doubt that the industrial development of the South will continue its upward trend for many years.



At Top—Stuyvesant Docks in New Orleans Show What the Louisiana City Is Doing to Promote Its Foreign Commerce. At Bottom—Mobile Is Not Going to Be Caught Napping When the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Commerce Begins to Come Her Way, as Is Evidenced by the New \$10,000,000 Dock System She Has Built.

Week-End Picnic Parties of 400,000 Make New Park Problems for Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—City folk here have discovered their forest preserves.

In street cars, buses and their own automobiles they pour into those wooded sections of the out-of-doors at the rate of some 400,000 a week-end, according to estimates of Charles G. Sauer, general superintendent of the Cook County Forest Preserve district.

This county in the last few years has acquired 32,000 acres of woodland within easy reach of the apartment dwelling millions, and it now offers a play space more than six times as big as that of the Chicago parks, distributed in an encircling band about the city where people from the congested sections have easy approach.

A few years ago citizens were but little acquainted with the great playground their county was acquiring and comparatively few enjoyed the woodlands. Now picnics of 10,000 at a time are not unusual, when all the city's residents of a certain nationality are invited to gather.

The owner of the restaurant was said to be making his fortune as visitors to the trade fair now in progress crowded his tables for the privilege of being waited upon by the former Emperor's brother-in-law.

**YOUTH OF CALIFORNIA
TOLD TO RESPECT LAW**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SANTA MONICA, Calif.—"Regard-

less of our personal views and desires, we can do nothing finer than build respect for law among the boys and girls by taking a bold stand for

law."

Presented at a grand lodge session in 1916 by Tecumseh Tribe, of Oakland, the tomahawk has traveled from tribe to tribe, returning from each journey with trophy appended until it is like a small museum. Among the objects are a miniature oil drill, milk can, buzz saw, gold pan, gold nugget, and other symbols representing the chief industry of the various cities in which the tomahawk has been.

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South Active in Maritime Affairs



New Orleans Association of Commerce

RAILWAY LINES IN JUGOSLAVIA EXTEND RADIUS

Passenger Traffic Expected
to Increase Following
Improvements

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—When Yugoslavia was formed after the war, it obtained a large railway network of 8900 kilometers. The system in the north and western parts of the kingdom, formerly under Austrian-Hungary, is much closer than was the case in Serbia before the war. Of the old lines the chief one is that from Paris to Constantinople, passing on Yugoslav territory through Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade and Nish where it divides. One branch goes by way of Sofia to Constantinople, and the other by way of Sofia to Athens.

Immediately after the war the first task was to repair all the lines in Serbia ruined by the enemy. Only then was the construction of new lines undertaken.

In the period from 1920 to 1929, 123.8 kms. were laid down, that is, 366 in Serbia, 227 in South Serbia, 119.1 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 55.5 in Voivodina, 44.5 in Croatia, 37.5 in Slovenia and 23.3 in Dalmatia at a cost of \$28,700,000. In 1929 another 345.2 kms. of railway is in course of construction, representing 102.9 in Serbia, 141 in South Serbia, 45.4 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 26.3 in Voivodina, and 29.6 in Croatia and at a cost of \$16,400,000.

When the construction of the first 123.8 kms. was completed the building of two important lines was undertaken, called the Adriatic lines, the first one going to Kotor from Belgrade, length 810 kms. Of this line a short section is already done.

The purpose of the route is to connect

the interior with the Adriatic Sea, and especially Voivodina, Serbia and Montenegro, so as to link them with the markets of the Mediterranean Sea. Passenger traffic is also expected to increase since the road connects up many towns and traverses fertile and populated areas, as well as picturesque gorges.

Other Important Lines

Since Bari on the Italian coast is opposite Kotor, direct connection will be gained with Italy. In addition the line will have cultural and national significance, as Sandjak and Montenegro, hitherto with no railways, will be connected by an important link with the Adriatic coast.

A branch line from Pristina to Prokuplje will connect the Adriatic road with Rumania and south Russia. As the Trans-Balkan railway, it will also be of great political importance. The other Adriatic line goes to Split and will be 770 kms. long. The first section, from Belgrade to Laxarvac, runs jointly with the Adriatic line to Kotor.

Two roads are planned in South Serbia, the first Skopje-Tetovo-Kicavo-Ohrid, 175 kms. This will connect districts rich in mineral deposits with the future line in Albania from Elbasan to Strac on the Albanian coast. The second is Velez-Prilep-Bitollj. At Bitollj it connects with the Bitollj-Saloniki Railway, by means of which another important connection with Saloniki is obtained.

The line from Belgrade to Pancevo will be of great economic importance since it links Belgrade with the rich province of Banat. It is on account of this that a great iron bridge 1241 meters in length is now being built over the Danube.

The only line whose construction is assured is the Adriatic line from Belgrade to Kotor, to be financed from the state loan of 1922, by which \$70,000,000 are provided. At present only the first instalment of \$15,000,000 has been realized, with which the section Kragujevac-Kraljevo-Raska-Mitrovica-Pristina has been built. The other parts will be built when the second instalment of the loan is received. Special loans will have to be concluded for other projects already definitely settled.

The lines hitherto laid down have been built exclusively by national engineers, contractors and labor, but Yugoslavia still needs financial resources. It is hoped that the new railway will be a source of profit to the kingdom.

BISHOP APPROVES CANDIDATE

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Archbishop Perdomo of Bogota has announced his support of Gen. Alfredo Vasquez Cobo as candidate for the Presidency, and recommended that Roman Catholic Congressmen follow his example.

House of Seven Gables

AT THE FOOT OF TURNER STREET

Six Rooms and Secret Staircase are shown. The Tea Room in the beautiful old-fashioned garden overlooks the harbor.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS

Special Meals, 75c to \$1.75. Shore Dinners, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

THE HATHAWAY HOUSE

(Built 1922)

Also in the grounds, now opened for permanent and transient guests. House furnished with antiques. Rooms with and without bath at reasonable rates. Automobiles in the Room at the Bathing House, 1615, furnished with antiques for sale.

Statler

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"The House of Service and Reliability"

Work Called For and Delivered

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Alabamans Praise Marketing Act; Commend Hoover for Farm Board

State Bureau Reports \$55,000,000 of Cotton Handled
—Credit Corporation Lends Farmers \$1,049,770
in Five Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUBURN, Ala.—Resolutions expressing appreciation for the agricultural marketing act recently passed by Congress and for the able board appointed by President Hoover were passed by the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation at its eight annual convention here.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute declared that the greatest need of the country is the economic adjustment of the farmer, "for the good of the entire economic and social structure of the nation."

Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, urged the farmers to raise live stock. He declared southern agriculture is below par because the southern farmer is too strong on crops and too weak on live stock.

Edward O'Neal of Florence, retired farmer and vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation was re-elected president of the Alabama Federation for the sixth consecutive time. The work in co-operative purchasing, marketing and financing done by the farm bureau in Alabama was outlined in detail by Mr. O'Neal in his annual report. The Alabama Farm Bureau Credit Corporation has lent farmers approximately \$1,049,770 in the last five years he declared.

Co-operative purchasing by the Farm Bureau Mutual Supply Association, Mr. O'Neal said, has included fertilizer, winter legumes, cotton seed, feeds and other products vital to the economic production of crops. Fertilizer purchases alone amounting to \$14,500,000, and winter legumes coming next.

The biggest co-operative project in the State has been that of marketing. "Our greatest marketing project is cotton," Mr. O'Neal reported. "We have handled since we established

our Farm Bureau Cotton Association \$57,204 bales of cotton worth approximately \$55,000,000." Co-operative sales of poultry, turkeys, lambs and a number of other commodities were cited as successful projects.

Historic Portage

Saved to Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chicago's historic old portage, the earliest factor in establishing the city's commercial dominance, and a strategic point in the development of the middle West, is to be preserved just about as it was 200 years ago when the area was a main thoroughfare traveled by Indians, fur traders, and such explorers as Joliet, Marquette, and La Salle.

Three organizations are acting to prevent the still densely wooded tract from becoming a sludge-covered waste. As arrangements now stand, trustees of the sanitary district expect to pass a resolution turning the 127-acre tract over to the Cook County forest preserve advisory committee for maintenance.

Mediator in the project is the Chicago Regional Planning Committee. A bronze memorial tablet will be erected by the Chicago Historical

CHINA ENLARGES CONSULAR STAFF FOR NEW TRADE

Nanking Government Hopes
for Early Abolition of
'Unequal Treaties'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING, China—Chinese consular staffs in foreign countries are to be increased rapidly to meet the demands of overseas Chinese. It is estimated that there are 9,000,000 Chinese in foreign countries, and there are only 40 consulates. In the United States there are only two Chinese consulates—general, while in India no consulate whatever has been established. It is planned to add five consulates—general and 23 consulates, a few of which will be opened this year.

Treaty Being Negotiated
Negotiations for a commercial treaty between China and Czechoslovakia are progressing between Hsu Mo, director of the European and American department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Czechoslovakian representative. No formal diplomatic relations between the two countries have existed before.

China's Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, has indicated that he plans drastic measures, if necessary, to obtain a thorough revision of the system of consular jurisdiction by the end of this year. The government at Nanking expects a virtual abolition of the so-called "unequal treaties."

Says Old System Intolerable
This is the crux of all China's foreign relations, he told the northern Chinese, and once this question is settled, he expressed confidence that everything else would settle itself. He was emphatic in asserting that the system of consular jurisdiction had become intolerable to the Chinese.

With few exceptions, foreign residents in China fear the consequences of submitting themselves to Chinese law at a time when the central government is admittedly unable to control large sections of the country. But Chinese politicians appear determined to abolish the system of

consular jurisdiction by negotiation if possible, otherwise by a fiat declaration.

Chufs, in Shantung Province, notable as the birthplace of Confucius, is much aroused by a controversy between the Kung clan, whose members claim direct descent from the sage, and the students of Shantung Normal University in Chufu. The dispute arose during an amateur play by the students, in which one character was Confucius and another his best-known disciple.

Play Displeases Clan
Some of the Kung clan were scandalized when Confucius appeared on the stage in the guise of a simple villager, a new conception of his appearance and character, while his disciple appeared as a reformed bandit, a type with which Shantung residents are all too familiar. The Kung family charged the students with defaming the memory of the sage and demanded the principal's dismissal, but the students rallied to the principal's support.

Chinese educators in Peiping believe that they have defeated an attempt of Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, to divert some of the Boxer indemnity funds for construction of railways. The government at Nanking voted in favor of Sun Fo's proposition, but later, after vigorous protests from educators here, reversed this decision. Such of the Boxer indemnity funds as have been returned to China have all been earmarked for special purposes, chiefly cultural.

A foreign traveler from Honan Province brings the information that bound feet are becoming so unpopular in some districts that women are wearing large shoes to conceal their "lily feet." Reformers here had been discouraged recently by reports that 90 per cent of the country people in Honan were still binding the feet of their little girls, although the act had been declared illegal by the government at Nanking. The Kuomintang propagandists appear to be making headway in Honan. Women whose feet have been bound sometimes wear two sets of shoes, one to fit the deformed feet, the other to conceal the deformity.

Representatives here of the "model Governor of Shansi," Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, say very definitely that he intends to visit the United States this autumn in company with Marshal Feng Yu-shiang.

Documents Signed by Washington Brought to France by Cincinnati

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Faded parchment documents signed by George Washington for 33 senior French officers who took part in the American War of Independence were brought back to France by members of the Society of the Cincinnati, who recently met here following the visit to the Boston triennial congress, and expressed deep appreciation of the warmth of their reception in the United States.

Efforts are being made to find descendants of these noblemen, who would be entitled to have these precious papers, but great difficulties in tracing them were disclosed. Although 370 higher officers served, today there are only 100 Frenchmen who have properly proven their blood relationship with their forebears who went to America. Circular letters have been sent out to all members asking them to report any information which would be useful in finding representatives of the 33 families whose right it is to belong to the Society of Cincinnati.

Titles Retained Socially
Every member of this French branch is of the old aristocracy, whose titles are retained socially, but are extinct legally since the advent of the republican form of gov-

ernment. At the time of the American Revolution, it was the custom for sons of the noble families to enter the army or navy. The officers for whom Washington prepared documents were dukes, marquises, counts or barons. Glancing down a list of the present French roster takes one back 150 years.

Even the addresses have an ancient ring. "Le Général Vicomte d'A." is from the Château de Keren-tré, for example, and "Le Marquis de M. de St. P." is living at his Château du Bois de la Salle. "Le Duc de S.-P." is from the Château de la Gratière.

Linger among these names, there comes a fragrance of medieval courtesies, of turrets and palfreys, of ladies and flowers. And yet it was in the middle of the eighteenth century—or a little later—when the ancestors of these present men embarked to aid the American colonists. Talking with one of them, it is interesting to observe the pride which these noblemen feel in their lineal associations with America.

100 Members Listed
The French Society of the Cincinnati works for closer Franco-American collaboration in all fields. There are now about 100 members.

It is a matter of satisfaction to the French society that the badge worn both in America and here was designed by one of their number, Major L'Enfant, who was chief architect at the time of the city of Washington.

The Society of the Cincinnati in France was provisionally organized at Paris in 1784 as a "State Society" by the French army and navy officers who were qualified for membership and who were admitted thereto by the King. The institution was sanctioned by Louis XVI at Versailles in the previous year. During the French Revolution, that is in 1792, the society disbanded, and was not provisionally reorganized until 1922. It was formally accepted as a "State Society" in 1925, but it was unable until this year to send a delegation to the triennial assembly.

Like a Lofty Aqueduct in the Days of Ancient Rome



© Österreichische Verkehrsbauverwaltung, Vienna



Gr. . . of the 16 viaducts built by the enterprising Karl Ritter von Ghega in a famous feat in piercing the Semmering range with a railway in 1854, special celebrations for the seventy-fifth anniversary of which achievement have just been held in Austria. By building this line, that his fellow countrymen generally regarded an impossible undertaking, Ghega enabled the people of Vienna to link up with Graz and the Adriatic Sea ports.

growing power of the Czech Agrarians, who not only control Parliament by their numbers, but are demanding more legislation favoring agriculture.

The trial for high treason of Dr. Tuka, former editor of the Slovak and a prominent member of the People's Party, brought to light many points of discussion among the Slovaks, with the result that their parliamentary influence is curtailed. The Communists, numerically the second largest party in the State, have been involved in quarrels which have split the party and led to the expulsion or withdrawal of most of the leaders. Under these circumstances the Socialists expect to gain many new mandates at the municipal elections in the fall, and these results are generally regarded as indicative of what will happen at the next parliamentary election.

Agreement Unlikely
The social programs of both parties differ very little, but in view of the differences in cultural matters it is not easy to imagine any real agreement. The only possible combinations would be on an economic program, but without the support of other parties they are not likely to secure a majority.

Co-operation of the Czechs and the Germans in the Coalition continues to work successfully. The policy of the latter was recently declared by Dr. Frantisek Spina, Minister of Public Works, and one of the two German ministers in the Coalition Cabinet, as aiming at securing guarantees for the interests of the German minorities within the parliamentary system. The problem for the Germans, in his opinion, was not one of prestige or of mere language rights, but rather to see to it that they were economically self-supporting and so able to develop culturally.

When Parliament reassembles in October the chief matters for discussion will be the new housing bill and the budget. Both of these will probably be successfully piloted through committee, and the life of the present Coalition extended.

CZECH AGRARIANS STRONG FACTORS IN PARLIAMENT

Coalition Parties Reported
Agreed on Their Willing-
ness to Disagree

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—The past session of the Czechoslovak Parliament has not been noteworthy for outstanding legislation because of the uncertain position of the Coalition now in power.

Last February Dr. Frantisek Tjardal, former Minister of National Defense, succeeded Dr. Anton Svehla as Prime Minister. From the beginning it had been declared that this Coalition would not be able to carry on, that differences between Czechs and Germans on cultural questions, and between Agrarians and the Popular Party on economic matters, would lead to early dissolution and new elections.

While the possibility of a general election in the fall is not entirely excluded, the probability is that this Coalition will continue in office, with but minor changes, until 1931. The Coalition parties, with all their differences, seem united in their desire to keep out the Socialists.

Growing Power of Agrarians
The greatest problem at present seems to be how to prevent the

Danish Car Owners to Run Own Ferry Over Strait Linking Baltic and Cattegat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The United Danish Automobile Owners have formed a company under the name of The Motor-Owners Ferry Transport, for the transport of motorcars across the Great Belt, the strait between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

The new ferry will be 200 feet long, 36 feet broad, depth, without load, 9 feet 6 inches. It is calculated to take 40 to 50 cars at a time and it will be possible to drive the cars straight on to the ferry.

Should there be any difficulty about harbor accommodation on these lines, the ferry will be fitted with electrical turning tables, so that loading and unloading can take place over the sides. A double trip can be completed in three hours and the rates will be very materially lower than on the state railways.

While the state railways hitherto have shown very little interest in an improved transport of motorcars

across the Great Belt, they have now reacted immediately to the decision of the automobile owners to build their own ferry. This, however, will not, it is asserted, stop the project of the Motor Car Union, which has much support, both in town and country and the money for which was readily subscribed.

BRITISH VIEW SOVIET TRADE WITH CAUTION

Question of Debt Recogni-
tion by Russia Still
Chief Obstacle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Now that resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia appears reasonably certain, many trade and financial authorities are devoting serious attention to the possibilities of profitable and free intercourse with the latter. Despite loud claims by enthusiasts for recognition of the Soviet Government, it appears, however, that the "City" of London, although making vigilant search for new opportunities, is distinctly dubious about Russian possibilities.

The recent trade delegation to Russia received a good deal of publicity and certain of its members were quoted as being highly optimistic regarding forthcoming large-scale business with the Soviets. The official report of the delegation, however, has not been made public and there seems reason to believe that its tenor will be pitched on a much lower note than the reports of enthusiastic individuals.

The opinion of experts, unswayed by political considerations and only concerned with facts is that too little attention has been paid to the division of Russian territory which has resulted in the formation of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Poland, and Bessarabia as separate countries. These constituted the cream of the pre-war Russian market and British business with all of them is on a sound and growing scale.

The whole question of trade between the two countries is likely to

depend on the extent to which British banks and manufacturers are willing to extend credit.

The question of debt recognition remains the chief difficulty as it always has. Disregarding the vast Russian debt to the British Government, which at the date of the revolution was £22,000,000 and on which 12 years' interest has accumulated, the private debts are still a formidable obstacle.

No voice is raised for Government extension of large credits to Russia except by a few unimportant politicians. The New Statesman has been a consistent friend of Russia, but on this point it says: "We hope that the British Government will not toy with the idea of giving large state credits, or, indeed, any state credits, to Moscow; but will aim at a thorough-going commercial treaty, such as it would make with any other country. The real solution of Russia's problems lies in her coming to terms with 'the City.' There is no great difficulty in that; it only needs common sense to arrive at a proper business arrangement. The City is oncoming; it has no desire to be grasping in the matter of the Russian debts, nor is it frightened about red propaganda. But Government backing of loans will not build a bridge; it will widen the gulf."

Oberammergau Tour Shortened by Bridge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MUNICH—On the road from Augsburg to Oberammergau a new bridge will cross the valley of the Ammer. This bridge now under construction is of iron and concrete and spans about 450 feet.

The height from the bottom of the valley to the center of the bridge arch measures 255 feet. It will be 28½ feet wide. It will be the largest bridge of its type in Germany. Thus for a motor tour to the renowned village of the Passion plays a better, shorter and safer road will be provided.

Not only at the time of the Passion play, taking place every 10 years, is Oberammergau a goal for tourists, but the charm of the place attracts many visitors each summer. Preparations for next year's performance are now in full swing.

Adult Education Plan for Holland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—After the example of the United States and Germany, Amsterdam and Rotterdam have succeeded in establishing an evening "gymnasium" where adults receive instruction in Greek, Latin, Dutch, French, German, English, history, mathematics, natural history, physics and chemistry.

The intention is to offer the opportunity of Latin grammar school tuition to those who are unable to visit a gymnasium when young, and who later feel the need of such scholastic training.

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Thames Bridge at Historic Site Near Parliament to Cost £550,000

Demolition of Old Chain Structure at Lambeth Recalls
Ferry Where Queen Mary of Modena Fleed and
James II Threw Seal of England Into River

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The old chain bridge at Lambeth, which has been condemned for many years, is being demolished, and in its place will stand a more beautiful, useful and substantial structure, stretching across the Thames between the Archbishop's Palace of Lambeth and the gardens west of the Houses of Parliament.

A temporary footbridge has been erected. The new bridge has been designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. It will be made of steel, and the piers of Cornish granite. Its center span will measure 165 feet, each intermediate span of 149 feet, and each approach span 125 feet, and the width of the roadway will be 60 feet. Work on the contract is expected to last three years, at a cost of £550,000.

There has been a crossing of the river at this point for thousands of years. The shallowness of the stream allowed for a horse ferry, the only one permitted in London, which is perpetuated in the Horseferry Road hard by. The profits of the ferry went to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

When Westminster bridge was opened, the Archbishop had to be compensated for the loss of ferry fees to the amount of £2205, but the ferry, with sadly diminished traffic, continued down to the building in 1862 of the Lambeth Bridge, which is being removed.

Queen Mary of Modena, wife of James II, crossed the ferry one dark night with her infant child, in her flight to France; shortly afterward, her royal husband, in fear of William

of Orange, followed her and threw the Great Seal of England into the Thames as he went. It was retrieved a few days afterward by the random cast of a fisherman's net.

Peter William Barlow built the iron suspension bridge which is being pulled down. Somehow it never seemed to lead anywhere, and London atmosphere ate so steadily into its cables that it became a dangerous structure which wheeled traffic was forbidden to cross, and on which any crowd was forbidden to linger. So rapidly has the work of demolition gone on that hardly anything but the suspensory cables and their pillars remain.

ALMAZAN GOING TO EUROPE
MEXICO CITY (AP)—Gen. Juan Almazan, hero of the campaign against the rebels last spring and one of the strongest military leaders in Mexico, has announced that he will leave for Europe early in September.

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I—Breakfast-Time Utensils

By BERTHA STREETER

IN THOUSANDS of American homes, breakfast the year around is generally spelled in terms of fruit juice, eggs and toast. Aside from the fact that these foods make an enjoyable meal, their ease of preparation has doubtless commended the menu also. The modern tendency to spend as little time as possible in preparation of breakfast has led to the invention of a number of interesting and very practical devices.

One of these is the new orange-juicer which quickly extracts to the last drop the juice from oranges, lemons and limes that have been cut into halves, with no spilling or loss of juice and without soiling the hands. The bottom section of the appliance consists of an aluminum cup with a semicircular wire projection in its base. The top is shaped like half of an orange with a handle at the apex. This circular part has tiny projections inside to hold the fruit in place while the handle is being turned around a few times and the juice is being extracted. No pressure is required to reach the juice with most other devices for this purpose, and yet every particle of pulp is separated from the skin. Each the juicer still closed, the pulp and juice may be turned into a glass, the seeds and fiber being held back by the orange skin. When the juicer is freed from these useless parts, another half of an orange is inserted and the process repeated. Cleaning is only a matter of placing the juicer directly under running water for a few moments and leaving it open to dry.

A Clever Egg Cooker

One of the newest of the inexpensive electrical appliances is a neat

little device for cooking eggs in the shell to exactly the desired degree. This egg cooker consists of a bowl for holding the eggs and a silver-like dome cover. With it come four egg cups and an enameled brass tray on which to keep the set. The eggs, any number up to four, are placed in the holes provided for them in the cooker plate, and the cover is put on. The cord is then plugged into the socket and several teaspoonfuls of water are poured into the cup at the top of the cover. The water trickles down inside where it is immediately turned into steam to cook the eggs. When the steam stops coming from the vent in the dome, the eggs are done and the electricity is automatically shut off. The amount of water used determines the length of time the eggs will be cooked. For soft-boiled eggs, two teaspoonfuls of water are used; a medium-cooked egg requires 3; and a hard-boiled egg, 4. Five teaspoonfuls allow the eggs to cook hard.

This cooker may also be used for



Pressure-less Fruit Juicer.

poaching, steaming, frying and scrambling eggs. For these methods, butter a small bowl or saucer that will fit under the cover and place the food in that. Pour the desired amount of water into the cooker bowl—not the top cup cover, and plug in the cord. In a few seconds the food is ready and the heat automatically turned off. Eggs so prepared are evenly cooked throughout and taste more like the old-fashioned coddled eggs than the dishes usually served.

Table Appliances

There are many good electric toasters on the market, but the automatic turning off of the electricity

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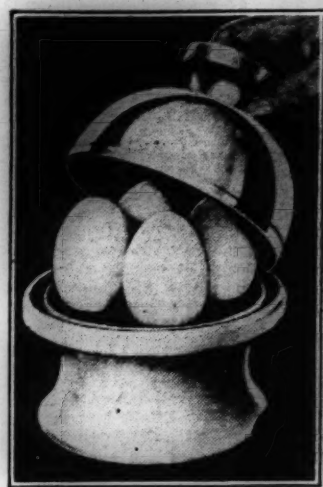
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Electric Egg Cooker That Does Its Work by Steam.

when the toast is done is the outstanding feature of one of the newest, most popular arrivals. In another new appliance, both sides of the bread are toasted at the same time and the two doors gradually open as the browning goes on, so one can tell by their position the degree of toasting within.

Most of the combination table cookers cook above and below the heating element so one can make toast and, at the same time, poach eggs in the poacher rack with four cups. Or, the device may be used for cooking sausages or bacon, pancakes, biscuits, a hot drink or cookies, which makes this particular appliance especially helpful in the preparation of breakfasts. One of these cookers also has a waffle iron that comes as a separate attachment.

Another comparatively new electric table appliance is the doughnut cooker which, like the waffle iron, requires no grease and so is much quicker and cleaner than frying in deep fat. Besides cooking at the table insures hot doughnuts which, as everybody knows, taste far better than the cold. Doughnuts as well as cookies may be kept in the refrigerator for several days. The night before the doughnuts are to be served for breakfast, cut out the desired number of them, and in the morning they may cook while breakfast is being eaten. Cookie dough can be sliced and baked as needed if kept in a round greased mold in the refrigerator.

For Handling Milk

Another convenience especially appreciated in the hurry about breakfast time is a metal milk bottle cap that, slipped over the mouth of the opened milk bottle, enables one to mix the whole milk without spilling and then to pour it out into the glasses as from a pitcher. With the opening closed again, the remaining milk in the bottle may be put back into the ice box where it cannot absorb the odors from other food.

A cream dipper often makes unnecessary buying cream especially

for breakfast. By this little device, all the cream, if desired, may be removed from the top of a bottle of milk without spilling or disturbing the rest of the liquid.

There is also the siphon cream remover which requires no attention from the homemaker beyond its adjustment and dropping into the bottle, for it starts itself and stops automatically. The device is first held alongside the milk bottle to see where the cup adjustment tube should be so the top of the cup is at the cream line when the curved neck of the siphon rests on the top of the bottle. With the cup adjusted to catch the cream, it is dropped into the milk bottle and the cream immediately begins running out the other end of the siphon into a pitcher or other container.

The same company that manufactures this little convenience had developed for it in the laboratories of a well-known university another simple and as easily-cleaned device for whipping cream so removed from milk bottles. Unless such cream is allowed to stand a day or so, some cream whippers cannot whip it at all. This inexpensive whipper, however, will whip stiff in 20 seconds the thinnest grade of bottled cream while it requires only 15 seconds to whip whipping cream. The whipper may be used in any bowl, deep or shallow, and will not spatter the cream regardless of the speed of the whipper or the depth of the container.

[This is the first of 10 articles. The second will run next Friday.]



This Siphon Cream Remover Starts and Stops Itself Automatically.

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and brassware, too, cop-
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metals take on new luster
with an easy rubbing with
the Whiskette cleaner.

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uses. It will clean mil-
lions of things, as well
as typewriter type. And
for the man, Whiskette
removes rust and pol-
ishes his golf clubs and
fish hooks and any num-
ber of his belongings.

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wool fibers, in a new and
ingenious fashion, the little Whiskette is re-
sistant to rust and is covered at the top and
sides with a durable fabric. Whiskette pro-
tects the hands and keeps them clean.

The Whiskette is easily
held with three fingers.
When not in use it may
be hung on the loop
provided.

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use a carton of 24
Whiskettes. Made in
two sizes, 2" long, 1 1/2" wide, 3/4" thick, price
10c each; . . . 2 1/2" long, 1 3/4" wide, 3/4" thick,
price 25c each. With complete instructions.

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newest of cleaners. Or, send amount in
stamps direct to us. Outside of U.S. and
Canada, either size is 10c additional.

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A Use for Tinfoil

A FLAT table with an exquisite blue and silver top under glass, matching the blue and silver color scheme of the room and behind the table a mirror similarly framed in blue and silver, were the result of a clever idea. It originated from seeing a collection of tinfoil wrappings from chocolates, pieces of silver paper, and scraps of silver paper which were richly blue on the reverse side.

First, a very ordinary wooden table (all except extreme top) was enameled gray to match the room woodwork; then the top was carefully covered with 2-inch square pieces of silver and blue tinfoil. The squares were not arranged like a chess table but two silver squares and one blue square were used alternately. A 4-inch border of silver paper was put round the edge of the table as a finish, and finally a glass top was fixed on by an expert workman. The mirror was an ordinary looking-glass in a wide wooden frame, on which alternate squares of blue and silver tinfoil were pasted in the same way. The effect was original and "expensive looking," though actually it cost little save a bit of care and skill. It represents a novel form of household decoration which any nimble-fingered woman can do for herself.

First Choose a Design

Not every woman will want to set to work on such a large article as a table, but numerous smaller things can be trimmed in this manner. All pieces of tinfoil should be kept carefully, collected from chocolate boxes and from other wrappings, and, though big pieces are naturally most useful for working from, the most infinitesimal scraps can be utilized.

The only secret of this art is that a woman must decide what she wants to decorate and how she wants to decorate it. Then she cuts her tinfoil in accordance with her design and pastes it into position.

It sounds simple but there is ample scope for the display of individual artistry. One of the most effective examples of this work was represented by a pair of candle-shades. Ordinary parchment affairs were covered with silver paper, on top of which was pasted dull black paper with a cut-away design of trees and hills, so that the shades looked as if they were black with a decoration of silver trees and hills.

Another novelty was seen in a tray. It was a wooden tray with a glass top, but under the glass, instead of the usual piece of lace, a tinfoil design was pasted onto the wooden part of the tray. This consisted of a picture of children, cut

silhouette fashion from silver paper, in the bottom right-hand corner. The children were flying balloons, which "blow" about the tray up to the top left-hand corner. These balloons were of various sizes and cut from different colored tinfoil, chiefly green, gold and red. The strings of the balloons were made from very narrow ribbon pasted on to the tray.

Even the Roughly Torn

Women who are afraid of attempting a picture design will be delighted by results which can be obtained by working with squares and strips of tinfoil, while some extremely artistic items can be made simply by roughly tearing the tinfoil and sticking it on more or less haphazardly. Old pots can be covered in this way and made into attractive looking silver pieces. A new lease of life was given to a discarded and dilapidated old tray, from which all the paint had nearly vanished, by covering it with irregular pieces of green, gold and silver tinfoil, smoothly pasted on but with no attempt at design. Finally it was given a coat of thin varnish to make it wear better.

Curtains That Paint the Light

What is known as "theatrical gauze" is one of the leaders in summer curtain fabrics, due to its many obvious advantages, such as width, low price, artistic colorings and possibilities of effective arrangement.

Department shops are featuring this material for curtains in the model summer homes arranged within the stores for the purpose of displaying seasonable fabrics for interior decoration, as well as furniture and other furnishings. These shops report that it is no uncommon thing for women to buy 40 or 50 yards of this gauze, in different colorings, realizing its adaptability to every room in the house.

In its most ordinary form, theatrical gauze sells for about 30 cents a yard, while embroidered in wools or appliquéd with crettonne or other fabric, it reaches a price of about \$1 a yard. For summer furnishings, lime-green is reported as the best seller, with the yellow shades next in importance. Lemon-yellow gauze, embroidered in mulberry wool is sufficiently handsome for even a formal room, and similar embroidery in gray, orchid or rose on lime-green or yellow is equally smart.

When recapturing a single room or an entire house, a visit to model furnished apartments in the big shops is full of interest, and the observing woman will be sure to glean many helpful ideas from such a tour of inspection.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

LAST Friday, in this column, we spoke of poetry as helping us to fix in our thoughts events, peoples and facts which might be easily forgotten. Today we will mention a more inspirational contribution which poetry offers to home makers—that of expressing feelings and experiences which are common to most of us but which we are not always able to command the words to interpret.

There is a story to the effect that Henry W. Longfellow was once riding in a cab at New Castle, Eng. when a group of grimy miners surrounded the cab in an effort to reach the poet. Those who were with Mr. Longfellow wondered what it all meant, and were about to summon an officer when one of the workmen succeeded in opening the door of the cab and asking "Is this Mr. Longfellow?" Upon being told that it was, he said, "We just wanted to shake hands with the man who wrote the 'Psalm of Life'."

In his book "The Art of Thinking," Ernest Dimnet says: "Is there not a poem you remember hearing or learning which, since that time, has remained in your memory as the embodiment of poetry? Has there been none since? I once saw a man take out of his pocketbook a neatly folded clipping. It was a poem from one of the magazines which this gentleman carried with him like a talisman. There must be some poems that you, too, can never forget. When you have a few minutes, shut your eyes and enjoy them as you may enjoy any dear memory. Many a drab hour on the train, at an uninteresting hotel or on a shipboard, has been brightened up by this habit as a room is by a bouquet."

Many a home has been made tranquil at the close of a hurried week by Robert Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night," and men and women everywhere have gained a new sense of strength and courage by asserting, with Browning, that

God's in His heaven:
All's right with the world.

We have mentioned before that memorizing poetry has long been an accompaniment of dish-washing in our home. Henry van

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Dyke's "God of the Open Air" belongs to us and can be repeated at will because of this habit. How much better than dwelling on the fact that we do not care particularly for the task in hand is it to summarize thus those things which we all love as they are expressed by a master of language:

These are the things I prize, and count of highest worth:

Light of the sapphire skies, peace of the silent hills,

Shelter of forests, comfort of the grass, Music of birds, gurgle of little rills.

And, after showers, the smell of flowers.

And of the food brown earth.

And best of all along the way Friendship and mirth.

Last summer a college girl was spending some weeks on a farm among the hills of Vermont. One evening she heard the woman who had been busy in a hot kitchen nearly all the long summer day, say, as she sat on the cool porch watching the fading light while cowbells tinkled in the distance and an owl called from the neighboring woods: "I like this time of day, it makes me feel so much more than I can say." Then the understanding girl repeated, much to the woman's delight and appreciation:

Last summer a college girl was spending some weeks on a farm among the hills of Vermont. One evening she heard the woman who had been busy in a hot kitchen nearly all the long summer day, say, as she sat on the cool porch watching the fading light while cowbells tinkled in the distance and an owl called from the neighboring woods: "I like this time of day, it makes me feel so much more than I can say." Then the understanding girl repeated, much to the woman's delight and appreciation:

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower
The moping owl does to the moon
Complain of such a wandering near her secret
bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

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When the Heart Goes Singing

Ruggles, who had been employed by Mr. Faneull in building the house, represented the donor, and delivered the keys in Faneull's name. Three days later a meeting of the voters was held at the town house, to see if the building should be accepted. There had been a decided change in the feeling of the people, and they unanimously voted "to accept this most generous and noble benefaction for the use and intention they are designed for."

The records show that it was further voted, on motion of Thomas Hutchinson, later royal governor, "that in testimony of the town's gratitude to the said Peter Faneull Esq. and to perpetuate his memory, the hall over the market place be named Faneull hall, and at all times hereafter be called and known by that name."

Although the market was Mr. Faneull's chief consideration, and the hall an afterthought, it is the latter that has become famous; but they are one and inseparable as far as the memory of Boston's benefactor is concerned. — ADAM ENGLISH BROWN, in "Faneull Hall and Market."



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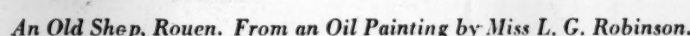
good flows into every avenue of being, cleansing mortals of all uncleaness—defeating, life ending, and demanding the true image and likeness." And she adds this conviction: "There is no other way under heaven whereby we can be saved, and made clothed with might, majesty, and immortality."

Does not this awaken music in the heart? It gives a sure scientific rule by which to attain to harmonious activity instead of trusting to happen hazard, to makeshift, to human theories of optimism and effort. "Whence good flows into every avenue of being" surely gives promise of perfect joy, to be won by definitely yielding up, day by day, something there, something there, of the false belief in the reality of matter, its so-called causes and effects, and by acknowledging and proving the truth—identity of the offspring of Spirit—Mind. Accepting God, the Infinite Father-Mother, as the source of all true being, we learn that all which does not bear likeness to God, divine Principle, is and must be unreal—the illusory.

We also learn that this great truth can be proved by anyone who earnestly seeks the enduring joy of righteousness. To look for and to find the beautiful spiritual fact of man's identity as the child of God, and bring it forth in human experience in place of what matter, or evil, claims to do, or be, is to practice Christian Science. It was the beloved master—Christ—Jesus, who said: "He that believeth on all Gallilee and Jesus, disbelieving the false beliefs which constitute a mortal; made manifest as disease, sin, wretchedness of every sort; and did not he show forth in their place health, joyous activity, purity, peace? And what assurance we have in his tender appeal: "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light!"

Christian Science bids us learn of Christ Jesus, the Way-showers. Though his achievement was mightier than that of any of the world's workers, yet he could assure us that his yoke was easy and his burden light; for all was done in the full harmony of spiritual law. Divine Principle, Love, was the motive and method of his every deed; and all his matchless endeavor was a song of praise, transcendent over all earth's seeming discord. As we seek, however humbly, to follow in his way, we shall find that the heart goes singing over its task of love, whatever the circumstances may be. As a beautiful hymn expresses it,

"If our love were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word,
And our lives would be all sun
shine
In the sweetness of our Lord."



We were three thousand miles from relatives and there were no vulgarly rich ones to extricate us from our formidable difficulties. . . . We still had a mortgaged roof, food, and our feet; but, if these had been suddenly removed, I confess we might have been brought to reason. My sister just out of Santa Barbara College gave two French and two Spanish lessons a week at a rate per hour which I do not dare quote . . . as a matter of fact we were considered above ordinary intelligence.

My first attempt at adding to the depleted treasury came when the young rector of the Episcopal Church called on a certain Monday night to see if I could play the church organ for fifteen dollars a month. I accepted the offer cheerfully, and thought it unwise to mention that I had never touched the keys of an organ, reflecting that the first Sunday was five days away, and that I at least could always read simple music at sight and play piano accompaniments. I took the keys of the church that same evening and issued from the front door of my house at nine next morning, a full-fledged organist. . . .

I confined myself to one bank and three stops on my debut the following Sunday, and I did not use the foot pedals for some time, save when . . . I stepped on a wrong bass note by mistake, expecting the choir to be discharged the next day. The hymns and anthems gave me little trouble, as there was an excellent and sympathetic unsalaried choir, but the preludes, postludes, and voluntaries were a source of great anxiety. I first tried not to be offensively slow, quickly, and attend to the two banks of keys, the stops, and the blowing of the instrument at the same time, so I improvised for the most part, and worked up old melodies which I had accumulated to do on the piano from childhood.

One Sunday, being quite bereft of ecclesiastical themes, I wandered half unconsciously into the old Scotch ballad: "Charlie is my darling." Truly it was a novel idea, but by changing the time, diverting the majors into minors, and vice versa, and weaving into it fragments of other themes until it became as sacred a composition as the most hallowed hymn, the rector, after receiving and depositing the offering, gave me a passing glance that spoke volumes. I hid my blushing face behind the hymn-books and "played out" the congregation to an unimpaired rendition of "Oh for the wings of a dove. No one in the choir or in the pews had noted my lapse, but the young rector was a singer, and had recognized an old favorite. The next morning came a note saying: "My dear Mr. Kite, I am very fond of Charlie, but think it probable had better be left at home on Sundays."—KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, in *The Atlantic*.

the secret of the birds,
portal heard the whispered
ords.)

was whispered to a bird,
sing-willow also heard—
how the secret got about
maysuckle blooms are out.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

Zakopane

ie, Zakopane,
the pine trees kiss and mur-
mur,
secrets to the mountains
earth yields summer treat-
ments of richest purple,
berries which children gather—
strangers by the roadside—
berries sweet as sun-dew.

ie where the raindrops
from each needle pine bough,
roads wind about unending
the passing motes the scatter-
ing hill-folk flee to shelter—
fearful of their dresses,
women quick and upright
showers of sunny brightness;
namespun woolen trousers,
fitting brodered trousers,
in coats with fleecy linings
round bound from village
surches,
women leave the roadway
careless motor passes.

ie in the sunshine,
sunshine, thin and misty,
gathering the somber shadows
instant purple ranges
the snow-clad summits
mounting
beyond the rain-clouds
red heads in cold aloofness,
so meadows in the valleys,
themselves in golden splendor
through the trembling dis-
tance
he air and forests mingle.

ie, Zakopane,
all in any weather!
so sweet and so glad
lands that have not seen
ed—
factories and chimneys,
maggled and brick-encum-
bered
flat, unvaried spaces;
land that is unlike these,
y all inhale thy pine scents,
ie freshly-gathered berries,
simple mountain peasants,
y too have sweet remem-
brance
s of fragrant beauty
sday of fleeting glimpses
within the words here
written.

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CANADA PLANS MILLS TO CRUSH PALM KERNELS

New Industry to Develop Trade Ties With West African Colonies

RECEIVED FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Plans are well advanced for the establishment of mills in Canada to crush West African palm kernels, according to Colonel Levey, the Gold Coast's representative in London, who recently sailed to take charge of the united exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Colonel Levey declared that last year's display had so stimulated trade between Canada and West Africa, with which the Elder Dempster line maintains direct service, that this feature is expected to prove an annual feature.

As soon as the exhibition closes, Colonel Levey is to proceed to New York in connection with imports of West African cocoa imports there, Gold Coast to be advertised.

A new and powerful cocoa association was recently formed in London, on the initiative of the new West African merger, the United Africa Company. At its recent meeting, it was announced that 94 members, representing leading companies and associations, and various countries, have joined the association. It was also announced that the Gold Coast Government has given its consent to the association's proposal for a big publicity campaign to open up new markets for cocoa and to increase the consumption of existing markets. Nigeria, which today is coming on very rapidly and already has an output equal to that of the West Indies, will, it is believed, associate itself with this. It is not quite clear at present whether producers outside the British Empire will take part in this movement or not, but Brazil has been in negotiation with Great Britain for some time for such a joint campaign.

Boys Leave for New Zealand
A party of 26 boys recently left for New Zealand under the auspices of the "New Zealand Owners' Grateful Debt to British Seamen Fund." A considerable number of boys and girls have now been happily settled in that Dominion by this patriotic fund and, once there, the "Sheep Owners' Association" continues to keep parental supervision over their welfare.

The report of the commission set up by the Uganda Government to report on the local cotton position in relation to the export of ginneries, and also prices paid to cultivators, recommends that the Government should fix minimum prices for purchasing seed cotton, and purchase any not bought at such; reduce the ginneries in number by law; enforce the formation of responsible ginneries associations and appoint official native weighers; establish a cotton-hauling price control board; pass measures to insure that the native grower can have his cotton ginned and marketed at reasonable rates by those ginneries that remain; and if this be not possible to help the natives to establish their own ginneries.

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HINDU SCHOOLS SHOW PROGRESS, BOMBAY REPORTS

Girls' Education, However, Still Lags Far Behind, Official Survey Shows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The public instruction report, just published, caused considerable interest because it furnished a record of the initial years of the working of the Primary Education Act, admittedly not a record of success.

Operation of the act has from the first been hampered by lack of funds available to the Government to meet the financial responsibility imposed upon it in introducing compulsory primary education. The measure came into force during a time of commercial and industrial depression and the Government, compelled to meet increasing expenditures with diminishing revenue, has been unable to honor the obligations imposed by the act.

The slow progress of education in the Presidency is also due, according to the report, to "the growth of the spirit of communalism which has marked the post-Reform years." The act has caused control of primary education to be transferred from the Government to the local bodies.

The total number of educational institutions increased during the period under report by 1378 to 16,211. The number of pupils receiving instruction was 1,148,714, an increase of nearly 200,000 over the figure at the beginning. The total expenditure on public instruction rose by nearly 9,000,000 rupees to more than 38,000,000 rupees—nearly 30 per cent.

During the same period there has been marked progress in education among the backward Hindu communities. By introducing a liberal system of scholarships for the benefit of these communities the Government has assisted them in their advance in education.

The Director of Public Instruction states in regard to the education of girls, "the advance as evidenced by numerical results is painfully slow."

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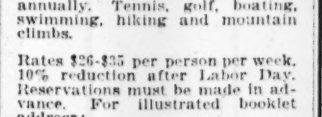
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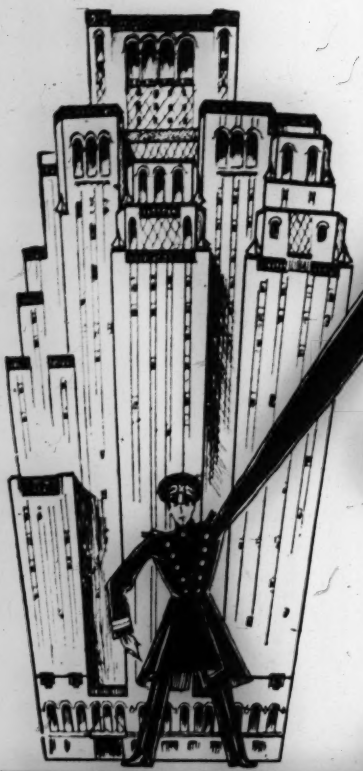
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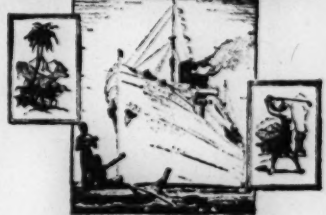
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Spring—Upside Down

FINGERS of a truant sun have traced a line of gold along the icy horizon of the antarctic. A night that was four months long is ending. Up in the temperate zone, observant folk may soon discover the first bronze leaves of autumn. But in the region of the south pole, where seasons are upside down, the Byrd expedition is welcoming the springtime. With it comes the light, and exploration can again take wing.

Thousands of square miles of new territory will come beneath the view of the explorers as airplane and dog team carry them over the frozen leagues of this forbidding continent. The new season opens the greatest opportunity which has ever been developed for augmenting the slender store of knowledge of polar conditions and phenomena. Previous expeditions have been forced to pass a large part of the exploring season in preparations for field research work. By wintering on the Ross Ice Barrier, Commander Byrd has placed himself in a position to use the spring and summer to the fullest advantage.

The accomplishments during the time when the expedition was battling wind and snow to establish its base indicate the results which may be anticipated from the studies in the months that lie ahead. Three major exploration flights were made—the last with the polar night fast closing in. Twenty thousand square miles of new territory were seen during these flights, and a vast area was claimed for the United States east of the Ross Dependency.

Research nearly as important as the projected flight to the pole was well started before the season closed, according to radio dispatches to the New York Times. The geological trip to the newly discovered Rockefeller Range resulted in the collection of facts which will be correlated to data obtained from other land masses in the antarctic. These mountains also have been mapped from the air. Forthcoming flights will carry this exploration on to Marie Byrd Land which the commander discovered to the southeast of the Rockefeller Range.

Radio experiments that may have a share in solving the enigma of "fading"; more than 125 balloon runs as a part of the meteorological research; measurements of the ice and similar investigations—these will be extended as the sun pushes its rays to the bottom of the world. In less than two months dog teams will begin to mush southward, laying intermediate bases as a matter of safety in case the polar fliers are forced down. Members of the expedition's research staff will accompany the sledge parties to conduct geological investigations which are expected to go a long way toward establishing the relation between isolated landmarks on the present maps.

Commander Byrd's plans indicate a wise combination of the new and the proven methods. Amundsen and Scott looked over an area of seventy-five square miles as they traveled with their dogs. The aviator at an altitude of 10,000 feet pushes back the horizons to encircle 50,000 square miles. Using the combination, the Byrd expedition is likely to find itself in possession of the most effective key yet fitted to the lock of the secrets of the south pole.

A Book Catalogue in 165 Volumes

A LIBRARY catalogue, like a good jewel, requires the fine workmanship of an expert polisher, and there is art as well as scholarship needed to make it not only comprehensive, but also ready to open its store of information to every inquirer after knowledge, enjoyment, or both, without exacting undue expenditure of time or effort.

From every point of view, then, whether from that of the mere bibliophile, scholar, natural scientist or librarian, the decision of the authorities of the British Museum library to publish, within the next ten or twelve years, 400 copies, each containing 165 volumes, of its catalogue of books, is welcome news. American libraries, in particular, have long been in need of this inventory of one of the finest libraries in the world, for the printed copies of its catalogue, published about fifty years ago, were few in number and, besides being out of date, have been absorbed almost entirely by libraries outside the United States. It was, indeed, from America, as Sir Frederick Kenyon, director of the British Museum, has stated in an interview with a London paper, that the first suggestion for a new printed edition of a catalogue came.

This, to be sure, is only another instance of international co-operation in learning, and is, it must be admitted, in full agreement with the tradition of the British Museum, for its existing catalogue was compiled under the direction of Antonio Panizzi, an Italian refugee who became the keeper of the British Museum printed books and to whom the famous library owes much of its present prestige. But since Panizzi's days the accumulation of books at the British Museum has vastly increased.

The forthcoming catalogue will also be an improvement on the present catalogue in the reading room of the British Museum, for the rather confusing practice of treating the letters I and J as well as U and V as one and the same letter will no longer be followed. It was, at best, a practice that had nothing but pedantry to

justify it, and the announced break from this archaic usage is a sign that the proverbial dust will be removed from the new printed issue of the catalogue, which to the English-speaking world, in particular, should prove no less valuable than the Oxford Dictionary.

The Political Map in 1930

SOMEWHAT in advance of the usual schedule, the Republican Party leaders in Congress are marshaling their key position organizers in preparation for the elections in 1930. It is an open secret that those who claim to be able to forecast the result of elections are awake to the possibility that at least seven Republican senators whose terms of office expire on March 4, 1931, may face hard battles in the campaign. The admission probably is a conservative one unless the constituencies they now represent are convinced, between now and the primary elections next summer, that those and other senators who are acting under the implied warrant of authority so generally granted to their party in November, 1928, are exercising the power they hold in supporting the policies to which the party is committed.

Since the day the present session of Congress convened in response to the call issued by President Hoover, it has been apparent that a number of United States senators, as well as representatives in the lower house, refused to admit that they were, by all the rules of politics, committed to the program of the Administration as outlined in the national party platform. Their insubordination has tended to hamper and delay the constructive and progressive course of legislation. The success of the Administration in legislation already enacted has been achieved in spite of, rather than by the aid of, obstructionists within the party, abetted by members of the opposition party who have also sought opportunities to manufacture political capital for use in their home states and districts.

If properly utilized, the time intervening before the congressional and senatorial primaries can be made valuable. It can be best turned to account if the opportunity is grasped to insure the nomination, in doubtful states and districts, of candidates who are in complete sympathy with the policies and plans of President Hoover as these have been announced in the national platform and enlarged and exemplified by the President himself.

There has been no general or even partial recession or desertion from the Hoover phalanx. Indeed, the President's position before the people of all sections and of both the major political parties is more firmly established today than on the day of his election last November. The seven senators whose tenure is admittedly threatened are not in danger of defeat because of their party's weakness, but because of the efforts which have been made in Congress to restore or to continue a discredited "high command" domination.

Taking Anger Out of Politics

POLITENESS and compliments in the smoke of American political campaigning! These marked the recent Virginia Democratic primary. On the initiative, it is said, of Dr. John Garland Pollard, the victor, the rivals not only refrained from "mud slinging," but spoke in one another's praise.

One is reminded of the unbelievable courtesies, in the matter of firing first, of the Battle of Fontenoy. The English infantry, having been marched to within fifty meters of the French, an English officer cries:

"Messieurs les Français, tirez les premiers!"
A French officer responds:

"Tirez les premiers, messieurs les Anglais!"

The English fire first, carrying away most of the French first rank. But the French win the battle.

When questions of surprised curiosity were put to Dr. Pollard during his recent visit to Portland, Me., relative to the courtesies of the campaign, he voiced a few thoughts which offer something for northern politeness to ponder.

"In the first place," he said, "I was guided by a definition. It is: 'A Virginia gentleman is a man who knows how to disagree without being disagreeable.' I don't remember where it originated—although I think probably it is a combination of an idea of my own and an earlier phrase. But the thought has been with me for a long time."

"Again, I found that a strong effort was being made to thrust into the campaign several issues which I knew would be productive of anger more than anything else."

"Anger has no place in a political campaign. A man with anger in his heart and mind cannot give his best attention to the progress of his state."

Peopling the British Empire

THE summary of the views of thirty-eight voluntary emigration societies in Britain on the difficulties in the way of settling the British dominions with British emigrants, handed to J. H. Thomas, chief British Minister to deal with unemployment, on the eve of his departure to Canada to discuss the same question, forms an extremely valuable contribution to the study of British and, indeed, of world emigration problems. It is, it must be confessed, a rather condensed and not entirely detached review of the present position of emigration in Britain, and its questionnaire form perhaps lends undue emphasis to a number of assertions which, in a broader outline, would no doubt be considerably modified. But on the whole it constitutes a fairly accurate report dealing with important emigration issues.

It is unquestionable that the higher standard of life in Britain and, above all, the expansion of the social services in the country since the war, such as the unemployment insurance and the old-age pensions benefits, have, in the words of the summary, "adversely affected" the desire of British workers to emigrate. To stem the steady decline in the figures of British emigrants to the dominions, which have decreased by over 15,000 in the last two years, the British emigration societies would apparently advise that the benefits of these social services should be extended even to those of the emigrants to the dominions who could have laid claim to them if they had stayed at home. But more important, perhaps, is the stress they lay on the necessity of extending the already existing

training centers for all adult emigrants. It is, indeed, a curious commentary on the haphazard and even chaotic nature of past and, in some measure, of present emigration that such training has never been thought necessary. That unprepared stage in the history of emigration, however, is definitely passing away. With the developing social and political consciousness, and with the increasing sense of responsibility toward their own populations, immigration countries are putting forward the demand that, before sailing, emigrants should, in every respect, be fitted to take up their new work.

A further fact which emerges from the recommendations is that the task of settling the dominions with British emigrants will, in the main, have to be left to the younger generation of boys and girls who are unimpeded by family ties and who have contributed nothing to the upbuilding of British industry. "The Government," it is weightily submitted, "should recognize the importance of dealing with young life as it is now constituted in England, and make a study of overseas careers a necessary part of every child's education. Above all, child emigration is of paramount importance."

Juvenile emigration from Britain to the dominions is, of course, already an established fact. But it may become an important factor in what the British press describes as "peopling the Empire." And, indeed, if conducted on proper lines, as no doubt it will be, there is nothing in the way of making it a successful if, perhaps, rather slow experiment.

A Machine Studying Itself

WHEN asked in an interview the other day concerning the "practical value" of the many experiments which he has conducted upon animals with regard to the physiology of the brain, Dr. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov stated that he and his coworkers are handicapped by the fact that the workings of the brain are being probed and analyzed by the brain itself. "It is a case of a machine studying itself," he explained. Dr. Pavlov, designated as the dean of the physiologists attending the Thirtieth International Physiological Congress being held in Boston, received the Nobel prize in medicine a quarter of a century ago.

And yet about all that Dr. Pavlov could say in answer to the question referred to was, "If we hope to understand and control human behavior we have to know the elementary units on which it is based, starting our work with the less complex behavior of animals," while adding that he hoped with considerable confidence that the work which he and his associates are doing would be of direct benefit to mankind.

Without in the least discrediting the efforts which Dr. Pavlov has put forth and the honesty of purpose which doubtless has animated his endeavors, such an assurance seems but poor compensation for the fact that to reach his conclusions which, on his own recognition, are really so uncertain, hundreds if not thousands of animals have been sacrificed on the altar of so-called science. The fact that Dr. Pavlov is scarcely an unbiased witness is, moreover, indicated by a previous statement made in the interview referred to, when he said that he believed that the further pursuit of the study of the brain would lead to a greater advance in human knowledge than any other study, and added, "I admit that to make this statement is a sign of weakness in me, which I can excuse only by the fact of my intense interest in this subject."

After all, however, it is the fact that the study he would have the world believe is of such vital importance is simply the attempted study of a machine by itself which indicates the fallacy underlying it most clearly. The effort to discover the functional activity of nonintelligent matter by itself certainly is a paradox. And its determination by means of the torture and slaughtering of innocent animals turns it into a tragedy.

Whistles

THERE are whistles and whistles. The boy has one as he sends a merry signal across the street and brings a pal to the window pane. The girl has one—though perhaps of a soft, crooning quality—when she finds contentment in her work around the house. The quail has a sibilant piping of "Bob White! Bob White!" known to every inhabitant of the woods and to every frequenter of the meadows.

A whistle means that fires are up and that the business of the world goes merrily forward. There is no pessimism in it, but optimism set to music, a tune for marching feet.

Benjamin Franklin, who made many felicitous observations on the art of living, has a noble little essay on "The Whistle," recommended to any man or woman who wants to join the whistlers' chorus.

To hear the whistle at morning is to know that a new day begins with high hope and that the toilers are needed in the neighboring factory and town. To hear a whistle at noon is to know that rest and dinner wait, while toil is temporarily suspended. To hear a whistle at night is to know that darkness has no right to bring fear and sorrow, and that courage and good cheer walk arm in arm along the shadowed streets. So, whistle!

Editorial Notes

Car owners in Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities who have been confined almost to city limits for driving because of lack of roads will second vociferously the recommendation of President Irigoyen for a nation-wide road-building program, even though it cost \$400,000,000, as proposed.

What with airplanes attaining a speed of 320 miles an hour and automobiles whizzing along at sixty and seventy, motorboats skimming the waves like a flash of light, how long is it going to be before a nice quiet stroll is going to be a luxury?

In a Texas game reservation of 3,203,042 acres, antelope, bear and mountain sheep are being protected by the law. This animal kingdom is a lot better than the pictured hunter's paradise.

Delegates at Geneva, who are trying to gain peace and yet retain weapons of warfare, might be reminded that a person cannot have his cake and eat it too.

Shakespeare at Pudbore

THE week following my stage management of the rehearsal of the Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet" (as played by Archibald and Helen) was a busy one for me in London, but occasionally the thought of Archibald as Shakespeare's romantic gallant intruded, and I chuckled. Archibald as Romeo! Of all Shakespearean characters, that of Romeo would have been my last selection for Archibald's portrayal. There is little of the romantic in my esteemed brother-in-law's face or figure. Mercutio, Brutus, Marc Anthony, yes, these characters might not have come amiss to a blue-eyed, stalwart country gentleman such as Archibald; but Romeo! I could not understand the Vicar's selection.

Still, at the rehearsal, Archibald had spoken his lines with surprisingly romantic fervor, exemplifying perhaps the Scottish proverb which says: "Nothing comes fairer to light than what has been long hidden." It was possible that my insight had not delved sufficiently beneath the surface to discover this romantic streak in Archibald's make-up. The Vicar may have detected it, and perhaps it was well known to Helen, who saw nothing incongruous in Archibald as Romeo pouring out his sentimental verse beneath her balcony. Perhaps he had poured out similar sentiments (modified and modernized) in their courting days! Who knows? However, I could not help wishing that Archibald looked the part as well as he played it.

This wish accompanied me down to his country place the following Saturday and persisted in my thought as I listened to more rehearsals of the Balcony Scene that afternoon. They were both perfect in their lines, and I had little to do but hold the book. When I turned my eyes away, it was gallant Romeo that spoke and gentle Juliet that replied. When I looked again, the illusion, alas! vanished. It was Archibald Plumpton, the country gentleman, and his wife speaking, and Verona was very far away.

Just before tea time, Archibald said: "After tea, we will have a dress rehearsal, and then off we go to Pudbore."

"Dress rehearsal," I said. "Are you and Helen going to play the scene in costume?"

"Of course!" cried Archibald and Helen in unison.

"We've had the costumes sent down from London," said Archibald.

"Wait till you see us!" said Helen.

"You didn't think our scene could be given in ordinary dress, did you?" said Archibald. "Why, with a wall and Juliet's balcony all bathed in moonlight. I was down at the hall yesterday, and Bloogs showed me the setting he has made for us."

"Bloogs?" I said, inquiringly.

"Yes, Bloogs is the handy man of Pudbore. Never made a stage setting before, but we had only to describe what we wanted, and presto! there it was. Squiffy man, Bloogs is."

"I'll have to stand on a stepladder behind my balcony," said Helen, dubiously.

"Well, I'll have to climb over the wall from a high stool," said Archibald, laughing. "We can't expect Drury Lane stage furnishings exactly, what?"

An hour later, Rusty, the Airedale, and I were having a fast and furious game of ball on the tennis lawn. Archibald and Helen had retired to don their costumes. Suddenly, Rusty desisted from the game and bounded swiftly houseward. I heard Archibald's voice shouting, "Down, Rusty, down!" and then around the shrubbery, escorted by their frisking retainer, came—Romeo and Juliet! If in the garden of ancient Capulet there had moved so fair a Juliet as Helen, small wonder that the enraptured Romeo should have exclaimed:

O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!
It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night
Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear.

Clad in a gilded silver gown that shimmered as she moved, her glorious mop of red-gold hair topped by the net cap of pearls beloved of Juliets, Helen came slowly across the lawn hand in hand with a transformed Archibald! Gone were the comfortable old tweed suit, the ancient felt hat, the knockabout brown boots; and in their place the modern dressmaker of Verona's costumes had clothed my brother-in-law in Romeo's traditional apparel. A jaunty cap, with its traditional upright feather, was perched upon a curly black wig, and the swing of his velvet cloak disclosed the inevitable rapier at his side. His eyebrows had been darkened, and a closer view disclosed a blush upon his cheeks deeper in color than any feeling of embarrassment could have possibly produced. Oh, he was without doubt a Montague, to the manner born! For a few moments I gazed in wonder. Then I bowed deeply and said: "Archibald, old chap, I apologize, I didn't think you could do it."

"Do what?" asked Archibald.

"I didn't think you could look the part."

"Zounds! Have at you! What think you now?" cried Archibald, drawing his rapier.

"I think now that, could Juliet's fiery cousin, Tybalt, see you here, he would exclaim again: 'Tis he, that villain Romeo!' Archibald, you and Helen will be the hit of the show! Let's get busy with the dress rehearsal, but may I suggest, old chap, that the monacle dangling over your chest will not help to preserve the unities, histrionically speaking. If you must have it with you, stuff it in out of sight, and don't, don't put it in your eye."

"Right!" said Romeo, "back to your balcony, bright angel, while I do the high jump over the wall."

We arrived at the Pudbore Town Hall in good time, despite the fact that we had to stop several times to order Rusty to cease following. Fascinated perhaps by his master's romantic appearance, he seemed determined to be in at the famous balcony scene, which, no doubt, he had listened to for several weeks.

We found the market square jammed with motorcars, and an animated crowd flowing into the hall. We managed to slip unperceived through a side door into the performers' anteroom just off the stage. From the wings, I surveyed the first attempt of Bloogs at a stage setting, that of Capulet's garden, a setting which I discovered later was to answer for all the other Shakespearean turns.

It consisted of a back drop of painted cypress trees, among which a full moon was to glow when Romeo made his entrance over the canvas stone wall that crossed the back of the stage. At the right stood the rear of Capulet's house. It was built apparently of stone and looked considerably like a prison, with a box-shaped balcony, supported on two uprights, projecting out over the doorway.

Bloogs probably sensed the prisonlike appearance of his scene, and, being a man of resource, had trailed a painted rose vine all over the drab canvas stones, a rose vine that burst at frequent intervals into enormous splashes of color. It was a happy inspiration, although I doubt if even the suburban climate of Verona had ever produced such roses.

But Bloogs's chief d'œuvre was a spotlight on a swivel that he had installed in the wings, a spotlight with which he proposed to give an imitation of moonbeams.

"The best I could do at short notice, sir," he said, apologetically, as he saw me surveying the stage setting. (Thus spake the modesty of true genius.)

Finding that Archibald and Helen's turn was the last on the program, I fled from the turmoil prevailing behind the curtain and sought the comparative calm of the expectant audience. The village orchestra, consisting of piano, violin and flute, played several selections of rather lugubrious music, and these failing to raise the curtain played several more.

At last the curtain rose, revealing the Vicar seated in an armchair in the middle of Capulet's garden. He was dressed in somber garb, but it was not until he began to recite Hamlet's soliloquy that I realized he was supposed to represent the Melancholy Dane. He did very well, considering that he is naturally of a cheerful turn of mind, with a round, jolly face that certainly was not strikingly like the traditional Hamlet's.

The curtain fell to loud applause, and the orchestra, for

some obscure reason, played "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." The next turn was a scene from "Othello," where the impulsive Moor smothered Desdemona. Othello was played by Mr. Gribble, the village storekeeper (a trifle too brunette in his make-up, perhaps), and Desdemona in private life was the village school teacher. It was vigorous acting with most realistic screams, although the fatal couch and pillows seemed rather out of place in the midst of Capulet's garden. The orchestra then played, "Good-by, Forever."

Next came Colonel Roarington and a gentleman named Brown, who gave the Quarrel Scene between Brutus and Cassius, from "Julius Caesar." The Colonel as Brutus made a robust Roman and would have been very effective had he not forgotten most of his lines. Cassius lacked the "lean and hungry look" mentioned by Caesar. He was if anything more robust than the Colonel. After another weepy piece by the orchestra, more Shakespearean scenes and recitations followed, all selected apparently for their tragic or emotional character, and, just before the Balcony Scene, Capulet's garden was invaded by a gifted and titled lady who, as Lady Macbeth, walked and talked in her sleep in a most blood-curdling manner.

There had been but little, if any, in the program to raise the spirits of the audience, and this last item seemed to sink them to zero. A settled melancholy brooded in the mental atmosphere.

While the orchestra tried its best to deepen the melancholy, I hurried behind the curtain and came upon the Vicar. (The other performers had joined the audience.) A most distressed look rested upon his normally cheerful countenance.

"I had no idea that these classics from the Immortal Bard, given in sequence, could be so depressing," he said. "I sincerely hope Mr. and Mrs. Plumpton's scene will tend to lighten the gloom." As a matter of fact, it did—but I must not anticipate.

As I turned from the Vicar, Archibald grasped my arm and whispered: "What's my first line, old chap?"

"You don't mean to say you have forgotten it!" I said.

"I do! This interminable waiting and listening to the others has driven every line from under my wig. I don't know whether I'm Romeo, King Lear, or the Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall!"

"How about Helen?" I gasped.

"Oh, she's all right. She's on the stepladder behind her balcony, cool as a cucumber. Says she knows her lines and mine, too. Isn't it remarkable how women remember things?"

I gave him his opening line, and he took his stand on the stool behind the canvas wall.

"Now, remember, old chap," he said, "if I hesitate, throw out the life line!"

The sad orchestra ceased, the curtain rose, and, from the wings, I could see a little animation sweep over the audience. They seemed to think that this scene might prove less depressing, and at any rate it was the last on the program. The stage was in semidarkness, and I waited for Archibald to appear over the wall, but he came not. I ran around and found him trembling on the stool.

"Over the top, old chap!" I whispered tensely, "they're waiting!"

Archibald gave a sort of groan and leaped astride the wall. At the same moment the faithful Bloogs behind the spotlight directed its full beam straight into Romeo's face.

It was the most powerful moonbeam ever encountered by any face, and Archibald, startled by the sudden glare, rolled off the wall and came down on all fours facing the audience. The end of his dangling rapier caught in the wall, and that apparently solid stone structure divided with an audible rind. There was a stir, then a sudden hush in the audience. They were evidently waiting to see whether Archibald's unconventional entrance was intentional or not.

Archibald rose to his feet and stood facing the audience, slowly rubbing his elbow. The spotlight was full upon him, but he did not speak. I threw out his line to him in a penetrating whisper, but he still stared silently. A ripple of laughter started and spread. Archibald, still rubbing his elbow and staring at the audience, suddenly, to my horror, adjusted his monacle in his eye and spoke his first line: "He jests at scars that never felt a wound."

This implied rebuke, together with the monacle, was too much for the audience. The rippling laughter swelled into a roar, and it was only the appearance of the beautiful Juliet on her balcony that silenced it. The spotlight now shone upon Helen, and Archibald spoke his next lines:

But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?
It is the east—O, I should say, east, and Juliet is the sun!

This interpolation of Shakespeare's verse started the laughter afresh. The audience was evidently convinced by now that Archibald was burlesquing the scene, but Archibald, with no such intention, and thinking no doubt that the laughter was caused by his unprepared entrance, spoke his lines with increased vigor, determined apparently to command serious attention.

Louder and louder rose his voice, and more and more unrestrained became his gestures. His verse became mixed, but he ignored the life lines I threw out to him. It was magnificent courage on his part, but, alas! the audience had made up their minds that Archibald was funny and, being determined to laugh, they laughed! And one of the heartiest laughers was the Vicar, who stood in the wings beside me.

"Clever, very clever!" he whispered, "just what we needed to end the program. Mr. Plumpton is a rare humorist!"

Helen in her balcony either became agitated or, sensing the situation, mischievously determined on the spur of the moment to give them burlesque if they wanted it. She giggled convulsively when Romeo cried: "O, speak again, bright angel!" and, when she came to her line: "Wherefore art thou Romeo?" the accentuation of the word "Romeo" rose to a plaintive shriek. That settled it finally in the minds of the audience. It was burlesque, and a wave of laughter surged over the footlights, drowning the rest of Juliet's lines.

It is possible that even then Archibald's vigor and earnestness might have saved the scene had not a most astonishing and unforeseen thing occurred. I was standing despairing in the wings, my prompting unheeded by Romeo, when my gaze riveted upon the rent in the canvas-stone wall. Through it protruded the head of Rusty, the Airedale! I gasped in amazement. Disregarding orders, he had followed and found his beloved master! I dashed to the rear of the wall to capture him, but I was too late. There was a roaring, delighted bark, and Rusty's sturdy body followed his head through the garden wall. Romeo, with his back to the wall, was leaning with one hand on an upright supporting the balcony, and, with the other hand outstretched, appealing to Juliet as he cried:

For stony limits cannot hold love out:

Rusty is a large dog, a heavy dog, and the impact of his huge paws against Archibald's back was disastrous. Caught off his balance, Archibald fell against the supporting upright of the balcony, it gave way, there was a scream from Helen, and the balcony sagged down, depositing Juliet in Romeo's arms!

Shall I drop the curtain? Bloogs did, but the delighted cheering of the audience compelled him to raise it again, disclosing Romeo and Juliet standing somewhat dazed in the center of Capulet's garden with an ecclesiastical Hamlet shaking them effusively by the hands. In a moment the stage was invaded by a throng of laughing, congratulating friends. Helen rose to the situation first, smiled and murmured her thanks, but Archibald responded for a while in a puzzled and confused manner. Then I heard the Vicar ask: "But, my dear Mr. Plumpton, how did you manage to train your dog to appear precisely at the right moment?" Archibald hesitated and looked at me. Then he woke up, smiled, adjusted his monacle and said:

"Rusty is a highly intelligent dog. He has developed an—er—unexpected sense of humor that is absolutely remarkable, absolutely—if you follow me."

And Rusty said: "Bow wow!"

B. E.